

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—NO. 40.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, NOV. 30, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 768

COME IN AND SEE US,

—And we will—

SHOW YOU SUCH A MAMMOTH STOCK

—OF—

OVERCOATS AND BUSINESS SUITS

—THAT YOU WILL BE—

SURPRISED AT ITS MAGNITUDE AS WELL AS ASTONISHED AT THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH THE GOODS ARE MARKED.

They are at least 20 cents on the dollar Lower than those of any other

CONCERN IN DETROIT OR IN THE STATE.

Our business has increased, from year to year, till it has attained to such large proportions that we are enabled to have buyers in all the eastern markets with the ready cash to buy at the right time, when sellers are ready to sell. We buy every dollar's worth of our goods direct from first hands, so that we can sell you a single garment as cheap as small city or country merchants buy their goods. Our styles are superior to those of any concern in the West, and our stock is always new. We never carry over any goods from one season to another, but clean up all the stock in the right time. Our fine ready-made clothing is equal to goods made to measure, as we have it made by the very best Tailors in the dull season, for Custom Work at our own prices. It will pay you to come to the city and buy your CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS from us. We guarantee all of our goods as represented or money refunded.

MABLEY the One-Price Clothier,

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

THE YPSILANTI
MARBLE WORKS,



ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

MARBLE
WHEELERS
AND
TOMESTONE
& CO.

Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRANITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS.

COPEING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemeteries and Lawns.

All work executed by first-class workmen. Delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State. Prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

MARBELIZED SLATE BRACKET SHELVES

Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble.

G. W. LOUGHRIEDE.

J. H. WILCOX.

WE GO TO

J. H. WORTLEY'S

FOR OUR

Crockery, Glassware, Silverware,

BIRD-CAGES, Etc., Etc.,

BECAUSE WE CAN BUY

The Best Goods for the Least Money

NO. 12 CONGRESS ST.

FRUIT JARS A SPECIALTY.

THE GARLAND AHEAD!

THE GARLAND IS THE PRINCE OF BASE BURNERS.

For Elegance of Design, Beauty of Finish and Heating qualities it cannot be surpassed.

DRURY & TAYLOR

—SELL THE—

GARLAND,

—AND OTHER—

PREMIUM STOVES

Made by the

MICHIGAN STOVE COMPANY.

Be sure to see the GARLAND before buying any other Coal Stove.



THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by CHARLES MOORE.

PERIPATETICO.

OF THANKSGIVING.

The day has once again come and gone: the day which year after year has taken its being associations and pleasures, as a tree grows from the centre,—ring by ring. There is no day in all the year with quite the same flavor as this,—it has an intrinsic significance of its own, keep it in what way you will, that makes one feel as if the old Puritans with its first observance had laid upon it a spell that should endure. There are interwoven memories of family meetings, as happy laughter and tender hand-clasps that nothing can ever dim, but to which Time rather lends a halo and blessing as year after year sweeps over them. The Peripatetic supposes that we are all stereotypically thankful at this season. The proclamation most usually reminds us of the abundant harvests and public tranquility, and we are exceedingly grateful for these in a general way, or whenever we happen to think of it, and then we straightway forget what manner of things we have been giving thanks for. But there are many humble, grateful souls, to whom the whole year is one continuous giving of thanks, and who are glad of the day's return that their full hearts may recite their blessings over and over again. It would be well if at this time many of us might sit at their feet and learn something of their wisdom, which finds in all things something of good.

We may be thankful in all the days to come for past memories, which, be they sad or glad, bless us still; for the restrained impulses of an undisciplined heart; for the places even where we have been mercifully let to stumble and fall that our own weakness might be taught us; for all humiliations which have made us more charitable to our fellow men; for all griefs which call on us to remember the sorrows of others; for all blessings as fresh and pervading as air and sunshine and life; for these we may keep the festival long after the day is past.

The Peripatetic's pen cannot take time or words to write of all the content with which we may bring ourselves to think of these things thus, but the Thanksgiving has been more fitly set forth by one who said:

"Lord, for the erring thought
Not unto evil wrought;
Lord, for the wicked will
Betrayed and baffled still;
For the heart from itself kept,
Our thanksgiving accept."

"For ignorant hopes that were
Broken to our blind prayer;
For Pain, Death, Sorrow, sent
Unto our chastisement;
For all loss of seeming good
Quicken our gratitude."

NEW MAGAZINES.

Possibly the article most interesting to the general reader in the *Edenburg Review* for October, is that upon the life and correspondence of Honore de Balzac. The writer, whose writings were tragic and gloomy, appears through the medium of his letters most gentle, kind and loving; and while he apparently trusted no man's faith or truth he himself loved his friends devotedly and tenderly. His early life of hardship in his forlorn Paris attic is most touching as also his death, after a short three months of married life. "Who wrote the annals of Tacitus?" comes to the surface with the periodical promptitude of the authorship of the letters of Junius and the undying doubts as to the identity of Ossian. The author of the most recent work upon the first named subject, holds the opinion that they were forged in the fifteenth century, and attributes the work to Bracciolini, a Tuscan. It is evident from known dates that Tacitus must have been between eighty and ninety years of age at the time of his pretended authorship, and the "vigor of that work" is utterly inconsistent with the hypothesis that it may have been commenced in extreme old age. There are moreover certain internal evidences, such as mistakes in the laws, in the imperial Roman relationships, and even in proper names; the forger, besides all this, having actually "made Tacitus break the rule for the *oratio obliqua*" which "is a deliberate violation of a rule never to be infringed." The reviewer of this book however, refutes many of these statements, and has settled to his own satisfaction that Tacitus wrote his own "Annals" and the argument against it, though ingenious, is unfounded. Other articles of the number are: "The Copyright Commission," "Low's History of the Indian Navy," "Gardiner's Government of Charles I," "Recent explorations in Palestine," "The Jesuit Martyrs," Sir Henry Taylor's Collected Works," and "England in the Levant."

The *Nursery* for December is as full as ever of pleasant things. What especially strikes our fancy is the nonsense story of "Miss Trot and her Family," which, we doubt not, will be dear to juvenile souls. The table of contents is as follows: "Horse Chestnuts," "What their Mothers Say," "The Chinchilla," "The Mocking Bird,"

"The Little Cavalier," "A Tame Hawk," "The Lost Baby," "Eliza and Miss Eliza," "Christmas Comes but Once a Year," "A Talk about Lumber," "Feeding the Dogs," "The New Socks," "The Woodpecker."

The December *Appleton's* seizes at the outset upon "The American at Work," and finds his present local habitation "Among the Silver Platters," at Taunton, whither the reader is conveyed and shown the process of silver plating very interestingly in detail.

For other information we are elsewhere led about the streets and house of "Old New York," and across the sea to Heidelberg and Königsstuhl, where "A German town and Castle," are explored. Of the fiction, a very charming, realistic English story is found in "The High Steeple of St. Chrysostom's" by Ellen W. Olney; number IV of "Otsego Leaves" has a little pastoral under the title of "A Roadsides Postoffice," while "Carrying a Paint Box" is a translation from the German of Auerbach. Of "Mrs. Macgregor," another short story, one can but feel that, though it is without doubt a delightful and happily ending circumstance for a rich aunt to domesticate herself with her nephew's family under the guise of a servant, and become an angel unawares, finally rewarding virtue by the supposed bestowal of all her worldly goods, it is nevertheless a matter of regret that the before mentioned nephew should be such an exceedingly vulgar person. His habitual conversation with his impossibly amiable wife is of a boorish nature decidedly incompatible with the tender anxiety and unselfishness afterwards manifested, and we can but wish that Mrs. Macgregor had taken herself and her money to a somewhat more consistent latitude. Possibly the most striking poem of the number is "In the Dusk," by Mary Keeley Bontle, and various other articles and poems keep up the standard of the magazine. *Appleton's* also holds out rich inducements for the coming year. Discontinuing illustrations, it proposes to devote the space to articles of the highest literary order, and the best intellectual work probable.

ITEMS FROM THE COUNTY PRESS.

From the Michigan Argus.

Gov. Ashley, of Toledo, President of the Ann Arbor and Toledo Railroad, expressed himself as sanguine of connecting his road with the Grand Trunk at Pontiac, whether the Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern does or does not effect a similar connection. A fusion between the last-named road and the Ann Arbor and Toledo, is not improbable, and is regarded as the most judicious move that could be adopted under the circumstances.

Ann Arbor has another bloated "bondholder," and his name is W. S. Hicks, living at the corner of Division and Catherine streets. The St. Louis, (Mo.) *Dispatch* of the 18th inst. reports him as having just purchased of Hon. D. W. Emerson, of Ironton, 10,015 acres of land located in Iron, Madison, and Wayne counties, Mo., lands valuable for agricultural purposes, for their timber, and for their minerals,—lead, copper, tin, nickel, and silver. Rich silver mines are already being worked near these lands, one (La Motte mine) having recently been sold for \$1,100,000. The same belt on which it is located, it is claimed, extends over the land purchased by Mr. Hicks. The celebrated Chalybeate spring is also on these lands.

From the Ann Arbor Register.

The Red Ribbon club will hold a fair, beginning the middle of next month and continuing for a week. It will be held in their rooms under the Opera house.

The Washtenaw county Pioneer Society will hold a regular quarterly meeting in Manchester on Wednesday, December 4th.

There have been reported between seventy and eighty cases of scarlet fever, according to the Board of Health.

The following persons have been elected by the Washtenaw county Pomological Society as delegates to the State Pomological Society, which meets at Lansing next month: J. Austin Scott, Ann Arbor; S. W. Dorr, Manchester; J. C. Rouse, Pittsfield; Jacob Ganzhorn, Ann Arbor; J. D. Baldwin, Ann Arbor; Emil Baur, Ann Arbor; C. H. Woodruff, Ann Arbor town; J. J. Parshall, Ann Arbor.

A very strange case of the accidental recovery of stolen property has just come to light. About four years ago, the residence of B. F. Watts, of this city, was burglarized and among other things stolen was a silver watch with the words, "B. F. Watts, Ann Arbor," on the dial. The watch had been presented to B. F. Watts by his brother, J. C. Watts, now a jeweler of Saginaw city. Now comes the strange part of the story. A gentleman from Gladwin county left a watch, one day last week, to be repaired at the latter's jewelry store, saying that the watch belonged to a man in his employ. The name on the dial was noticed by the watch-maker, who called Mr. Watts' attention to it, and the latter immediately recognized it as the watch which he had presented to his brother and which had been stolen so long ago. The burglars had evidently sold the watch, which had finally come into the hands of the man residing in Gladwin county. B. F. Watts expects soon again to be in possession of his old watch.

OWEN FAWCETT CRACKS A JOKE.—The other night, during the performance of Hamlet at the Fifth Avenue Theater, the grave-yard scene was in progress, and every one was wrapped in melancholy. Hamlet and Horatio stood in the gloomy churchyard where the grave-diggers were at work. The first grave-digger threw up a shovelful of bones. "Whose skull is that?" said Hamlet, in a sepulchral voice. "Stewart's! I claim the reward," said the grave-digger, in an aside. The reply was so unexpected that Mr. Booth, old stager as he is, came very near laughing. Horatio, who had not so much self-control, had to go up the stage, and the second grave-digger hid behind the pile of earth till he could recover from the effects. But Owen Fawcett never smiled. He is too good a humorist to laugh at his own jokes.—*New York Letter*.

The Republican party is to-day in the position, not of a horse which has won a race, but of one which has secured the first heat. The rest of the contest will depend both on the course taken by itself and on the position of its opponents. It cannot determine the latter, but it can take advantage of wise counsel in its own behalf which may give it victory.—*N. Y. Evening News*.

DON'T buy a Sewing Machine until you have seen the

NEW WHEELER & WILSON,

For sale by

ROBBINS & SWEET.

Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly, and rapidly. Most durable and best made in the world. Call and see it. 744-tf

I present my compliments to the public inviting all who wish first-class

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, and

LIVERY ADVANTAGES.

To patronize the

CITY HOTEL

Near the Depot, on Cross St.

The hotel is new and has a complete and splendid finish. I have also opened in connection with the hotel, a

SPECIMEN HOUSE,

On Huron Street, Near the Post Office.

748 GEO. CARR.

FIAT MONEY!

NATIONAL BANK NOTES!

SILVER & GOLD!

Can be invested at

FRANK SMITH'S

At a profit of from

50 TO 100 PER CENT.

This being the best time in the year to paper your houses, and

Paper Hangings

Being Cheaper than ever before known in the history of the

YANKEE NATION,

A little time might be well spent in looking over the stock at the EMPORIUM. A large lot of

NEW PAPERS!

Just arriving! You will save time and money by opening your want book first at the

EMPORIUM!

You will be surprised to see how near you will come to supplying every want there, and at the small amount of money it takes to do it!

—

PRESCRIPTIONS!

Filled with the utmost care, and no fancy prices theron!

—CALL AT THE—

“EMPORIUM!”

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, ATTORNEY at Law. Office, Laible Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

FRED A. HUNT, ATTORNEY at Law. Laible Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.

W. H. JEWETT, ATTORNEY at Law. Special and General Insurance Agent, and adjustor of fire losses, Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti.

A. LEBERT CRANE, ATTORNEY at Law. Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

CLARENCE TINKER, ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tu

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

The Rife River coal mines in Bay county are developing finely. The drift has been run 275 feet through a splendid vein of cannel coal from four to four and-a-half feet thick and growing better in quality all the way. Some 150 tons of coal have been taken out, including blocks weighing from 50 to 150 pounds each, and without the slightest trace of impurities.

The detective associations of the State had a meeting at Plainwell on the 14th, when a State association was organized, its object being better protection against horse thieves and other felons, to recover stolen property and to bring the guilty to justice. Twelve local associations were represented. The next meeting will be held at Kalamazoo.

The canvass of votes for officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows resulted in the election of the following officers:

M. W. G. M.—Jas. F. Serriss, Bay City.

R. W. G. W.—Alex. Ferguson, East Saginaw.

R. W. G. T.—Benj. Vernon, Detroit.

R. W. D. G. M.—E. G. D. Holden, Grand Rapids.

Representative to United States Grand Lodge—E. H. Thompson, Flint.

An oak tree was cut in Spaulding, Saginaw county, last week, five and one-half feet in diameter at the butt, and cutting four logs, free from every defect, that scaled 3,600 feet.

The United States Court at Grand Rapids has granted a mandamus requiring the Supervisor of Chickamauga, Berrien county, to spread the sum of \$3,658 54 upon the tax roll of that township for the year 1878 to pay a judgment against the town in a railroad bond suit.

H. Kepler, of Grand Rapids, has been arrested for selling obscene literature.

Dr. Manley Miles, ex-professor in the Agricultural College, has just published a book on "Stock Breeding."

An effort will be made in the legislature this winter to pass a law fixing the compensation of supervisors at \$3.00 per day for 14 days of the session, and \$1 per day for any remaining time.

The Supreme Court of this State have decided that a mining company is responsible if the mine is not kept in proper shape, and death results from accidents in consequence.

Col. Sumner, of Kalamazoo, and Charles W. Closser, of Cassopolis, are candidates for the secretaryship of the State senate.

When those masked Corvina people retreated, after assaulting editor Ingersoll, they left on the field of battle a set of false teeth and an ear-ring, and that is how one of them "gave themselves away."

Justice Brooks, of East Saginaw, has put the legal clamps upon the members of a Buena Vista charivari mob, by fining some of them and sending others to jail. Good for Brooks!

Thirty sheriffs were in attendance at the state convention at Jackson. The expenses discussed were fees, lodgings, board, washing and laundry, &c., &c.—written was appointed

to fix a reduction of rates for officers using the lines for the transaction of criminal business.

The subject of asking the Legislature to pass a law fixing railroad fare at two cents per mile was brought up and a resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the members of the association to do all in their power to secure the passage of the law. It was resolved that all officers be eligible to membership of the association hereafter. The place for holding the next convention will probably be at Lansing.

President Miller, of the State Fish Commission, received on Friday a splendid specimen of the land-locked salmon. Two years ago he placed in the *newspaper* some of the ova obtained from one of the lakes in Maine. This was planted in a little lake in the north part of the Lower Peninsula, which did not seem to have any other fish. Now the harvest is ready. This is only one of a number which have been taken, proving the perfect success of the undertaking. This salmon is a male, is richly colored, is a thoroughbred in every respect, and weighs eight pounds.

A fire at Metamora Friday afternoon destroyed Donaldson's hardware store and Miller's meat market. McKe's carriage shop was slightly injured. Loss about \$2,000.

Edmore, north of Stanton, is a marvel as to growth. Last May there were but three log houses in the place; but now there are 80 to 100 frame buildings, including six stores for dry goods and groceries, a clothing store, a hardware store, two drug stores, four hotels two meat markets, one or two barber shops and six saloons and restaurants.

A veneering machine is to be set up in Petoskey soon, so as to enable much beautiful wood which is wasted or sent elsewhere to be worked up, to be utilized on the spot.

Christian Breitenbach, the boy who murdered his grandfather in Springwells, near Detroit, last August, has been found guilty and sentenced to State Prison for life.

Grand Rapids has the diphtheria, and attributes it to fields of rotting cabbages in the vicinity where the disease has broken out.

Diphtheria has again broken out at Flint, and vicinity in such a malignant form as to almost assure the proportions of an epidemic, several cases having already resulted fatally within the past few days.

An attorney named Cary, at Reese, Bay county, has been arrested, charged with getting a warrant deeded from a farmer to whom he had loaned money, on the pretense that it was a mortgage.

Post Office changes in Michigan: Discontinued—Shattuckville, Saginaw county. Postmasters Appointed—Champion, Marquette county; Patrick J. Noonan, Clay Hill, Wexford county; Mrs. Elizabeth Van Meter; Minong, Isle Royale county; John G. Gaily; Oakville, Monroe county; Mrs. Charlotte Newcombs.

The rail sales of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway are larger this year than ever before.

Coldwater has shipped this fall 25,000 barrels of apples, 61 carloads of live stock and 48 tons of poultry.

In the Nineteenth Judicial District, S. D. Haight, of Ludington, independent, was elected over A. McAlay, of Manistee, Republican, by 237 majority.

There is to be a grand "ring hunt" seven miles from Portland, Ionia Co., on the fourth of December. The territory embraced in this hunt is to be four miles square, and embraces parts of Sebewa and Sunflower Townships.

The First National Bank of Ann Arbor proposes reducing its capital stock.

C. R. Burr, for some time deputy postmaster of Lansing, and a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, has been appointed assistant surgeon of the Pontiac asylum.

In the United States District Court at Grand Rapids decrees were granted in favor of the Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company against seventeen dentists, residents of different sections of this State, for violations of the company's patents.

Saturday night a young daughter of William Fitzgerald, who lives near Muriel, was scalped to death by falling backward into a kettle of boiling cider.

A boy five years old, named Tompkins, fell into a well-fifty feet deep, at Ludington, Sunday, and was dead when taken out.

The sixth annual meeting of the Michigan State Grange will be held in the State Capitol December 10. A cordial invitation is extended to all patrons of the fourth degree to visit the sessions of this body, and become more familiar with the principles and work of the order. A fine opportunity will thus be given to view the new State House, and its surroundings, and to visit the Agricultural College. Anticipating a large attendance, the committee have made special rates for members of the order with all the leading hotels in Lansing.

L. K. Holmes, R. M. Brown and H. J. Relyea, of Bloomingdale, have been arrested and lodged in jail charged with conspiracy and defrauding that township of \$800. Holmes was treasurer, and claimed that he was chloroformed and robbed. The complaint charges that the parties went through the form of robbery to hide embezzlement.

Perry Russell, a prominent business man of Manistee, was drowned Monday near Manton, while looking after driving logs.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company will extend their road six miles further north from Petoskey, to connect with Crooked Lake, and make connections by water with Cheboygan and Mackinac. This will facilitate access to the famous "burnt lands" agricultural districts in the Northern Peninsula.

Rev. David L. Murray of Saline, arrested on a charge of lewd and lascivious cohabitation, has been bound over for trial at the Circuit Court.

A large wildcat was shot in the streets of East Saginaw Sunday.

Dr. Jacob Bentum charged with causing the death of the wife of Arnold Zierly by abortion last August, at Grand Rapids, was convicted of manslaughter.

At the Michigan Central yards, about one half of the offerings were disposed of, the balance going east. Prices were unchanged. Among the sales were 14 head of coarse mixed butchers' steers, av. \$80 lbs. at \$2 25; 17 lbs. at \$2 50; 4 choice heifers, av. 90 lbs. at \$3 20; 6 steers, av. 1,010 lbs. at \$3 30.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,338 head. Sheep sales were: 102 av. 89 lbs. at \$3 12 1/2; 112, av. 92 lbs. at \$3 35; 148 av. 80 lbs. at \$3 12 1/2; 39 av. 82 lbs. at \$3 25; 90, av. 104 lbs. at \$3 70; 104, av. 90 lbs. at \$3 35; 99, av. 89 lbs. at \$3 25; 92, av. 82 lbs. at \$3 25.

All the hogs offered were taken and buyers were still sharp. Prices advanced 10 cents per hundred. Sales were at 2,60 to 2,95—the latter price for a fine lot averaging 312 lbs.

Lizzie Spafford, an inmate of the Wayne county poorhouse, when two years of age, from some unknown cause, became totally blind and deaf. She is now 13. About a year ago she lost the power of speech. Last week she sprained her wrist, and an attending physician administered chloroform to dress the arm. When the girl recovered from the effects of the drug, she began to whisper, and at length fully recovered the power of speech, and seems to remember everything she ever knew.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report, states the total number of banks and private bankers in the country at 6,456, with an aggregate capital of \$67,576,600, and aggregate deposits of \$1,919,954,000. During the past year 28 banks have been organized with an authorized capital of \$2,775,000, to which \$1,598,900 in circulating notes have been issued. Fifteen banks have failed within this period, having an aggregate capital of \$2,712,500, and 41 banks, with a total capital of \$5,200,000, have voluntarily discontinued business. The total amount of United States taxes on National banks, collected from the commencement of the system to the present time, is as follows:

	\$39,775,817
On circulation	40,328,256
On deposits	5,929,480

Of the United States bonds held by national banks on November 1, 1868, and deposited with the Treasurer as security for their circulating notes, nearly three-fourths bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The amount of this class of bonds has since been gradually reduced until it is now less than one-fourth of the whole amount bears interest at the rate of 4 1/2 and 4 per cent. Only about one-fifth of the entire issue of the latter classes of bonds is now held by the national banks. The Comptroller defends the national banking system at length and argues for its continuance.

Eight lives were lost by the explosion of gas in a mine at Terre Haute, Ind.

The treasury department has begun buying gold bullion for Greenbacks at a pace at Boise City, Idaho. They buy now at Denver, Colorado, about \$100,000 per month, and at Charlotte, N. C., \$4,000 per week.

The postmaster general Key ordered the Spring Garden (Ala.) post-office to be discontinued and mails for that place to be sent to a neighboring postoffice at Ladiga, on account of riotous demonstrations and threats made by a portion of the inhabitants against the special agent of the department, who has discovered gross frauds in the stamp sales of the village postmaster, and procured the latter's arrest upon a warrant from the United States Commission.

The report of the American Public Health Association sets forth that yellow fever was imported into New Orleans by the steamship Emily Saunders in the month of May. The commission visited various infected points in the Mississippi valley, and found as a result of their investigation sad neglect and violations of the laws of health in regard to drainage, infestation, deposits of filth, and other unclean and insanitary material.

First.—We have not in a solitary instance found a case of yellow fever which we could justifiably consider as of "de novo" origin, or indigenous to its locality.

Second.—In respect to most of the various towns which we have visited, and which were points of epidemic prevalence, testimony showing importation was direct and convincing in its character.

Third.—The transmission of yellow fever between points separated by considerable distances appeared to be due to human intercourse. In some instances the poison was carried in the clothing or about the persons of people going from infected districts. In other instances it was conveyed in cotton bagging or other goods of the same description.

Fourth.—The weight of testimony is very pronounced against the further use of disfectants. Physicians in infected areas, almost without exception, state that they are useless agents to arrest the spread of yellow fever, while some of them affirm that their vapors are seriously prejudicial to the sick.

Fifth.—Personal prophylaxis, by means of drugs or other therapeutic means, has proved a constant failure. A respectable number of physicians think the use of small doses of quinine are of some use in prevention.

Sixth.—Quarantines established with such degree of surveillance and rigor that absolute nonintercourse is the result, have effectually and without exception protected its subjects from yellow fever.

Seventh.—The National Grange of the United States, in the month of May, the commission visited various infected points in the Mississippi valley, and found as a result of their investigation sad neglect and violations of the laws of health in regard to drainage, infestation, deposits of filth, and other unclean and insanitary material.

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The October yield of precious metals on the Pacific Coast is estimated at \$2,250,100; the highest.

D. B. Sturgeon, of Toledo, chairman of the National Committee of the National party, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee in Washington November 30.

The Executive Committee of the Society of Friends on Indian affairs, in session at Cincinnati, report fair progress on the part of the Indians under their charge. They protest against taking agencies away from them and giving them to politicians.

During the past 30 days 17 whalers were arrived at San Francisco from the North, bringing 7,700 barrels of oil, 6,800 pounds of whalebone, and 28,000 pounds of ivory.

The estimates for the support of the navy for the next fiscal year are about the same as the sum appropriated during the last session of Congress for the year ending June next, namely, about \$14,000,000. The report of the Secretary of the Navy will show that the appropriations have not only been confined within their proper limits, but there is a small balance to the credit of the Naval Academy and marine corps.

Unless Congress shall order the building of new vessels the Secretary, with the means asked for, can render those we now have more efficient and keep them in good repair. Our navy is in much better condition than it was a year ago, and well adapted to peace establishments, but even in case of war with a foreign power ninety vessels for hostile purposes could be at once supplied. These include fifteen monitors and six frigates for coast defense, together with two torpedo boats, experiments with which show their efficiency for the purposes intended.

The Grand Jury in the United States Court brought indictments against the following persons for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the construction of the Chicago custom-house, by the means of fraudulent vouchers, out of \$850,000: Jas. G. Hill, supervising architect of the treasury; Edward Burling, ex-supervising architect; William A. Potter, ex-supervising architect; John M. Mueller, stone contractor of Cincinnati; A. G. Mills, Mueller's foreman and partner; Geo. C. Prussing, ex-assistant supervisor of construction. The supervising architect, Hill, whereby the Government is being inexcusably defrauded, and the city of Chicago deprived of a Government building.

The mail has been robbed near Fort Peterman, Wyo., all the money being taken and the letters scattered over the ground. Two passengers were robbed at the same time.

The sheriff and deputy sheriff of Sumpter county, S. C., were arrested on a charge of resisting the process of the United States Court in arresting Sam Lee, who, it is alleged, was already in the custody of the United States Marshal as a witness in the United States court.

The British column advancing into Afghanistan crossed the Sibi, east of Dara.

One hundred miffs, employing 52,000 hands, have stopped running on account of a strike at Oldham, England, in opposition to a seven per cent. reduction of wages. Some of the oldest miffs have not enforced the reduction.

J. J. Fenton &

INDIAN LIFE.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF CIVILIZATION.

An Indian agent, writing from White River Agency, Colorado, last month, says:

After a long observation of the Indian life and character, commenced years ago, and, latterly, continued day after day and month after month, the conclusion has been reached, by this observer, that it is the woman who opposes every step made by the government toward civilization—that she is the master, and that her husband is the slave. Perhaps the reader will come to the same conclusion from the following facts.

Originally, the woman might have made a compact with the man stated in these words: "Here are my children whom I love more than anything else; next I love you, I will take sole charge of these children, caring for them by night and day, clothing and feeding them, but in doing this I cannot leave them, therefore you must hunt the buffalo and deer, the beaver and bear—in fact, I cannot always climb mountains, nor lie down away from the children when night comes, but you bring the game to our lodge, I will dress the skins and prepare the food." Possibly the man first proposed this arrangement, or enforced it, but it is precisely on this basis the family is organized, and hence we see the man living what is called a genteel life, that is one of comparative idleness and made decidedly easy by the issue of rations by the government, while the woman leads a laborious and most active life. Each day as the sun descends she and her daughters come into the village from the timbered valleys loaded with firewood, a load weighing from 20 to 100 pounds; she rises first in the morning and builds the fire, and prepares the breakfast, in some cases cooked better than many white women cook; as soon as this is over, she is out in the sun stretching or dressing buckskin or buffalo hides, or stroking down beaver or otter skins, or cutting out garments, or sewing or ornamenting them with beadwork and embroidery, often in a neat, artistic manner with symmetrically flowing lines and, except in rare cases, she has no idle hours. The truth is, an Indian village is, so far as the women are concerned, as full of active industry as any factory village of New England.

Meanwhile, the men have nothing to do. The young men often lie sleeping as late as 10 o'clock in the morning, and when they get up and stretch, possibly wash, themselves, they go to the camp-kettle for meat and to the frying-pan or bake-kettle for bread, washing it down with weak coffee; after that they sit around in the shade or by the fire with their companions, smoking cigarettes and enjoying themselves full as much as the young men at Newport or Saratoga. If there is to be a dance they call on their mother for their best clothes, consisting of all sorts of buckskin traps, leggings that barely reach the hips—adorned around the bottoms and along the sides with buckskin fringe more elaborate and complicated than the fringes of the finest lady in the world; a blanket is strapped around the middle to cover the buff, that of necessity would be exposed, and then comes a calico or flannel shirt and perhaps over this a buckskin coat, fringed to death. The mother's tailoring seems never to have aimed at making the leggings fit any part of the body above the hips, according to a strip of buckskin, or of red flannel three inches broad and often two feet long hangs down between the legs both behind and before, and the gift by the government of pantaloons does not help the matter, for these are worn only on rare occasions, or they are cut off so as to make leggings, the body part being thrown away, or converted to other uses, and therefore every Indian in full dress exposes the native buff on and around the hips, though never to such an extent as may be suspected.

Now, the women's dress is in every way modest, consisting of a full gown, though there is always an opening of six or eight inches long under the arms exposing the buff when the arm is raised, which is seldom, an arrangement apparently devised for nursing mothers, and said gown reaches to the ankles, while there are buckskin leggings, often combined with the moccasins, a garment extremely well suited for riding on horseback man-fashion. A shirt is generally worn, but it is of the same fashion as a man's. Modesty and propriety of dress being so highly characteristic of the Indian woman, not the least attempt being made of showing off any of the bodily charms, it is certainly a matter of surprise, and even of speculation, that she should have adopted and should keep up, the style of the men's garments leading to exposure, and also, one would think, to great discomfort on account of cold. But it is true that nothing is more difficult than reform in this respect.

When weekly rations are issued by the government at the agency, all the women come in, riding on horseback, and after the cross for a signature is made they seize the supplies with eagerness, getting all they can, and if a mistake is made in their favor they will hide it if possible. Such a thing as being honest with the agent never enters their heads; and they pack the flour, sugar, etc., on their horses, in an expeditious, workmanlike manner, while the men, dressed in all the finery they possess, particularly young men, sit around on their horses admiring and passive spectators, nor have I ever, except in extreme emergency, seen a man assist a woman to load her horse, or help her in any of her labors. The consequence and outcome of this is that the Indian women are as active, as energetic, and as keen and as observing as a human being can well become. Her muscles are solid and wiry, her body is strong together as firmly and as harmoniously as a newly-toned piano. Whatever she has learned, she is perfect in; she has no doubts, no hesitation; and whatever work she has in hand is performed with the energy and enthusiasm of a nimble mechanic working by the job with the expecta-

tion of making \$10 a day. Thus it is that the mind of the Indian woman is the master-mind, and there is no greater mistake than that which seems deeply rooted that she is the slave, and her husband the master, for the contrary is the truth. She being the worker, is the master, the same as it is the world over and in all conditions and ages, the true workers being the master, whatever may be the outward appearances. In our old slavery days when masters came to understand the details of work—having commenced poor and accumulated wealth so that they could buy slaves and then under-taking to extend the system, to make it conform to their ideas—then slavery exploded, because a new master came in.

This matter requires some deeper investigation, so do you try to carry out any measure with the Indian men, except by a power back of you, or in you, without consulting the Indian women and see how you will come out, or even consult the women, and you will find them immovable. The case is, they know, as if by instinct, that the worker is the master, and they are utterly opposed to the men working, and utterly opposed to any change in any respect that shall tend to an abridgement of their power. An Indian man is their subject, their necessary instrument, he can hunt for them, he can defend them and their children, the same as a dog, and he is allowed to, and his wishes are consulted, for here come in love, and affection, always and everywhere most powerful, but when he proposes to share her labors, in other words, to divine her throne, she rebels, —in fact he dare not make the attempt. We have had plenty of instances of this, in young men being induced to wear white men's clothes, since it is a folly to undertake any kind of work in the garments of a Roman senator, and the result is they go back in a short time to their buckles and leggings, for they cannot stand the jibes and sneers and ridicule of the women; for say what we may, every man is controlled by the opinion of at least one woman. It is only by tremendous pressure and power that the women will consent to have their children go to school,—in fact they never do consent, and the only pupils are orphans, or motherless children whom no one will care for, yet the great majority are cared for rather than they shall fall into the hands of a white teacher, and be dressed in nice clean clothes and eat with a knife and fork. Once, several young men or large boys attended school one winter, and learned to read and write a little, and they became quite a show, but they would neither cut wood for their own fires, nor bring water to cook, and the white employees did it, and one of them learned so much of the blacksmith's trade as to forge a key with which the gang entered the store-room and stole several dozen canned fruit, and helped themselves to cakes and pies. Long ago they went back to the tribe, and to this day they laugh at the education they acquired.

Deeper observation leads to the heart and core of the great difficulty that lies in the way of Indian civilization, and indeed of other civilization, or rather of human progress, and this is the blind tenderness which the mother feels for her children. An Indian child, or at least boy, must never be whipped, the mother cannot stand it, and she will not. It is true she herself will knock the youngsters around, and she can scold till all is blue,—probably she swears, but when the father takes a boy in hand to make him perform any service out of a prescribed or long-established duty, which, of course, must be approved by the women, there is trouble in camp. Imagine what a father can do in such a case, for to start with, he has an enfeebled body and mind, opposed by a wiry, aggressive and positive mind, and he submits. Thus, what we know as a discipline or training cannot exist among the Indians, the mother's blind tenderness forbids, and so one has a condition in which the maternal instinct, short-sighted and foolish, is united with energy and force that is derived from unremitted labor and thus the woman becomes the master, while effeminacy and affection and idleness, combine to make the man in all things, regarding progress and elevation, a slave. Therefore, women in the Indian social state is the natural savage.

I am studying the character of one of the chiefs named Johnson, a tall, middle-aged, swift and alert fellow, with two or three wives, who has got civilized notions in his head, for he keeps cows and has milk and butter. He has a brood of chickens, and means to have eggs, a table has been made for him at which he and his eat, and now he wants chairs. Next year he means to have a house and a garden; in short, he is on the way to independence, or rather to emancipation. The best proof of this, shocking as it may seem, is that he has whipped one of his wives, and when she ran away with another man, and finally, for some reason, came back, he whipped her again, and now all is peace. Whether such a man can, during his life, become truly civilized is extremely doubtful, because he is too fond of painting his face in all the gorgeous colors of a setting sun; he disdains trousers, and his appetite is so enormous he wants half a dozen meals a day. A good-sized potato is scarcely more than a mouthful, ditto, a biscuit, he runs horses twenty times a day, and he is still afraid to send his children to school. But he has the true grit of a business and progressive man, for besides being a practising physician, putting money, and buckskin, in his pocket, he has raised a fine lot of potatoes, getting women and children to do the work, for little pay, and this in potatoes, while he superintends with a sharp eye; he has perhaps a hundred horses well cared for, and he intends to go ahead.

What the go-ahead of such a man would be if left to himself, and without being influenced by a superior race except remotely, by way of example, was exhibited long ago in European social history, when the chief was an energetic, enterprising innovator, crushing down opposition, especially in his own family. For, as game being scarce and food was obtained with difficulty, the

Showers of Fire-balls.

On a clear night star-like objects are seen to move suddenly across a part of the sky and quickly disappear, sometimes leaving a faint train of light. These are called shooting stars. When there is no moonlight a few may be seen every hour. Some statements place the number which may be counted by a single observer in twelve hours at a hundred. If this be correct, and every inhabitant of the globe would carefully scan the heavens at the same time and see a like number, the amount would be hundreds of millions. While such calculations may be in advance of facts, there can be no doubt that myriads of meteors pass through our atmosphere during the course of one revolution of the earth around the sun. There are, however, periods when they are exceedingly numerous and follow one another in such quick succession as to give to the sky the appearance of being covered with flakes of fire. One of these periods, in which more than the usual number can always be seen, occurs on the 10th of August. As this day is the anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, the shower is generally known by the name of the Laurentian shower.

Another period at which they are still more numerous is the night of the 12th and 13th of November, although they are generally more frequent than usual some nights before and after that date. The November shower differs in this respect from most of the other returns of meteors at stated intervals, that at well ascertained periods the brilliancy and number of shooting stars is such as to present the appearance of a rain of fire. This phenomenon was first observed and described with scientific accuracy by Humboldt and Bopland in South America in 1799. Although interesting and astonishing as it necessarily was to all who pursued their narrative, it was almost forgotten when on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833, the inhabitants of North America were aroused to behold one of the most strange and brilliant expositions of nature which they had ever witnessed. As there was no moonlight, the whole sky seemed to be emitting sparks of fire and streams of light; some gliding in serpentine courses along the sky, others appearing to descend towards the earth, but becoming extinguished in the air, and a few, like fire-balls sent to destroy, remaining for some seconds, and then exploding and emitting sparks like a rocket. To the scientist it presented a subject for thoughtful consideration. The boisterous were awed by silence by the evidence of mysterious operations in nature, which showed the might of Deity and the impotence of man, while not a few of the ignorant and vicious concluded that the final destruction of the earth was about to commence and their doom was near.

As this return of the phenomenon had occurred thirty-four years after it had been observed in South America, scientists looked for its reappearance in 1767. In this they were not disappointed. In Europe the display was fully as astonishing and awe-inspiring as that of 1833 had been in America. In this country, owing to the strong light of the moon, the effect was not so striking as it had been thirty-four years before, but, nevertheless, a large number of meteors were observed. The Professor of Astronomy at the High School and his assistants counted upwards of three thousand between 1 o'clock and daylight, the greatest number on this, as on the former occasion appearing about half-past 4 a. m. Nearly all of them seemed to radiate from a point in the constellation Leo, or that part of the heavens toward which the earth was tending in its annual circuit round the sun. Where the meteors come from which sometimes appear in such countless numbers is a question which much discussion and even the source of many theories. That they revolve around the sun and cross the earth's orbit at the time the greatest number is seen seems obvious. But whence their origin? The most plausible theory is that which supposes the meteors that are seen this month to be due to the comet of 1868. Perhaps the comet itself is but the largest meteor in the November stream.—[Philadelphia Times.]

She Does What She Can.

Cheery and jolly, she climbed the stairs to the Sun office yesterday as usual, her basket laden with rosy apples, juicy pears and purple grapes. She had a merry word for each of her many customers, and a "God bless ye" for all who spoke kindly. "You must be tired, auntie," said a reporter. "Is it tired I am?" she said. "Faith am I am that. I've been clanin windys all the mornin', and this basket's not light."

"You must be getting rich. I dare say you've more money in the savings bank than any of us."

"Well, now, do you think I'd be affer gettin' it, when I haven't a livin' soul to aarn a cent for me?"

"But you haven't any one to support?"

"Haven't I thin? Indade but I have. There's me mother-in-law, that's been in wan bid for thray years, for she's paralyzed; and me husband's been sick since thray months before last May; and me son hasn't had wurruck for thray months, am' me takin' care of his chidder; an' thin I have an orphan gurrl that I takes care of. No one to support, is it? I think so. But I don't grumble," she said, with a bright smile on her cheerful face. "G'ory be to God, I've got strong arms, an' so long as there's plenty to do and plenty of customers, I can't find fault.—N. Y. Sun.

When the Sultan loses his temper the ladies of the household speak of him as a harem-scare-em fellow.

A man has recently invented an apparatus for arresting and extinguishing sparks. Are the girls going to stand that?

The favorite flower for wedding bonnets—Marrygold.

Funerals and Weddings.

New York Graphic.

Certain clergymen at Washington have lately taken occasion to express in a formal way their disapprobation of ostentatious and expensive funerals. In view of the existing hard times, they say that these unnecessary expenditures, always unadvisable, are now little short of criminal. This is a subject upon which the Catholic clergy of the country have frequently expressed the same opinion, and they have done much to check the excess that formerly prevailed; some of the bishops going so far as to arbitrarily limit the number of carriages which should follow a corpse to the grave. The late pope, it will be remembered, left strict orders in his will that his funeral should be a cheap one, and that the monument erected for him should cost but four hundred francs. All this is in the right direction; ostentation and unnecessary displays are always objectionable, but they are particularly so at funerals. Very often, too, they involve expenses which the survivors are poorly able to meet, and which entail distress and sometimes dishonor. Still, the natural feeling that impels the lavishings of honor upon the newly dead is very strong and hard to be controlled. Too often the conscience of the survivor smites him for the neglect or wrong of the dead while living, and he wishes to make amends. "It is the last thing that can be done, let us do it well," is the thought. The clergy of all denominations will do a good work if, without deriding or denouncing this feeling, they can keep it within proper bounds and prevent it from running to excesses.

Another evidence of good sense in avoiding useless expenditures is to be seen in the growing simplicity of our wedding festivals. It is becoming considered in rather bad taste to permit, at the weddings even of our most wealthy people, the profuse displays, either of apparel, jewelry or bridal presents, that were deemed the correct thing a few years ago. A quiet, elegant, but inexpensive wedding is now becoming the rule, in the best circles, rather than the exception.

This is all right and shows a whole-some tendency. We are old enough as a nation to have sown our wild oats by this time, and to have settled down into the habits of economy, thrift and prudence. The rich can set a good example to the poor by paying a little attention to these matters.

Queen Victoria will be a great grandmother presently. The oldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany was married last February.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, CONDUCTED BY J. G. HOLLAND.

The Handsomest Illustrated Magazine in the World.

The American edition of this periodical is now

MORE THAN 70,000 MONTHLY.

And it has a larger circulation in England than any other American magazine. Every number contains about one hundred and fifty pages, and from fifty to seventy-five original wood-cut illustrations.

Announcements for 1878-9.

Among the attractions for the coming year are the following:

"HAWORTH'S," a serial novel, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." The scene of Mrs. Burnett's new novel is laid in Lancashire; the hero is a young inventor of American birth. "Haworth's" is the longest story Mrs. Burnett has yet written. It will run through twelve numbers of the Monthly, beginning with November, 1878, and will be profusely illustrated.

"FALCONBERG," a serial novel, by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunner." "The Man who Lost his Name," &c. In this romance, the author graphically describes the peculiarities of Norse immigrant life in a Western settlement.

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg." This story will exhibit the state of society in Creole Louisiana about the years 1803-45, the time of the Cession, and a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present Reconstruction period.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN POETS.—This series began in August with a portrait of Bryant will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in November. These portraits are drawn from life by Wyatt Eaton and engraved by T. Cole. They will be printed separately on tinted paper, as frontispieces of four different numbers. Illustrated sketches of the lives of the poets will accompany these portraits.

STUDIES IN THE SIERRAS.—A series of papers (mostly illustrated) by John Muir, the California artist. The most graphic and picturesque, and at the same time, exact and trustworthy studies of "The California Alps" that have yet been made. The series will sketch the California Passes, Lakes, Wind Storms and Forests.

A NEW VIEW OF BRAZIL.—Mr. Herbert H. Smith, of Cornell University, a companion of the late Prof. Hartt, is now in Brazil with Mr. J. Wells Chapman (the artist) and accompanied Mr. Edward King in his tour through The Great South, preparing for SCRIBNER a series of papers on the present condition—the cities, rivers and resources of the great empire of South America.

THE "JOHNNY REB" PAPERS, by an "ex-Confederate" soldier, will be among the raciest contributions to Sunbeam during the coming year. They are written and illustrated by Mr. Allen C. Redwood, of Baltimore. The first of the series, "Johnny Reb at Play," appears in the November number.

THE LEADING EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES.—We are now having prepared for SCRIBNER articles on the leading universities of Europe. These will be written by an American College Professor, Mr. H. H. Boyesen, of Cornell (author of "Falconberg," &c.), and will include sketches of the leading men in each of the most important Universities of Great Britain and the Continent.

Among the additional series of papers to appear may be mentioned those on How Shall we Spell (two papers by Prof. Lounsbury). The New South, South-Planting for small Places (by Dr. S. Parsons of Flushing), Canada of Today, American Art and Artists, American Archaeology, Modern Inventors; also, Papers of Travel History, Physical Science, Studies in Literature, Political and Social Science, Stories, Poems; "Topics of the Time," by Dr. J. G. Holland; record of New Inventions and Mechanical Improvements; Papers on Education, Decoration, &c.; Book Reviews; fresh bits of Wit and Humor, &c., &c., &c.

THE LEADING EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES.—We are now having prepared for the rural community, containing discussions of questions of interest in practical agriculture, letters on farm and home topics, recipes, etc.

New features will be added to the paper during 1879, and neither pains nor expense will be spared in keeping THE POST AND TRIBUNE, A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER, strong in all departments, and in every way worthy of the great State with whose history and growth it has been so long and closely identified.

TERMS: Per Six months. Daily \$10.00 \$5.00 \$2.50 Tri-Weekly 5.00 2.50 1.25 Weekly, in clubs of 10, \$1.50 75 40

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\$600 in Premiums to Agents, in addition to general terms for canvassers. Send for agents, circulars, specimen copies, etc. Address THE POST & TRIBUNE, DETROIT.

Poor Eph. Horn, one day, was strolling down Broadway, having just donned a neatly laundered shirt, and looking particularly spruce. Just in front of him a man was walking and showering tobacco juice on either side, a globule of which, borne on a passing zephyr, struck Eph's shirt full and fair in the place where his diamond pin should have reposed. Instead of growing angry, as a less amiable man would have done, Eph simply stepped up to the stranger and remarked, pointing to his shirt front: "Very handsome and much obliged—got the cuff-buttons to match?"

THE INDEPENDENT !

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Religious Weekly Newspaper.
It retains all its most desirable
features and adds new ones.

We shall continue to print articles from the best writers and thinkers in the country. The Department of Religious News, Literature, Sunday-School, Fine Arts, Science, Mission, College, Home, and Garden, Financial, and Insurance, will be heretofore, to be contributed to by specialists in each branch. These departments are famous because they are able and trustworthy.

COOK'S LECTURES.

These famous lectures delivered in Boston every Monday, by the Reverend Joseph Cook, will be published in full, together with the introductory remarks.

EX-PREST. TREDOR D. W

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1878.

THE Rev. T. A. Emerson draws the parallel of the two reformers Ben. Butler and Absalom. Ben's bald head alone will save him from the fate of David's favorite son.

It may be that ex-Governor Chamberlain has been taken back to South Carolina for the purpose of being persecuted for opinion's sake, but it certainly seems that the affair with which he has been connected will bear investigation. It seems that he, in company with four others, bought a certain piece of property as a private speculation, and then the five in their official capacity purchased this land of themselves for the State. The land in question was offered in the North for \$15,000, but could not be sold. Chamberlain & Co. bought it for \$30,000 and sold it for \$120,752. The land was bought for the purpose of providing the freedmen with homesteads at low prices and on easy terms; but it transpires that the property, known as "Hell-Hole Swamp," is utterly worthless except for the timber. Besides this there is said to be an unaccounted-for balance of \$224,620 against these same parties.

In 1874 the Prohibitionists polled a heavy vote in this State, the highest they had ever polled, the total reaching 3,927 votes. In 1876 they fell off to 870 votes. This year they are up again, but not up to the high tide of 1874. Their vote this year is 3,133, in a total vote of 283,457. And for a party that is so "unco guid," they are capable of very dirty work. For instance the peddling of bogus Republican tickets, as was done by them at the home of their candidate for Governor, —Ypsilanti.—*Adrian Times.*

How correct the above figures are we do not know, but we do know that the statement made in the last sentence is entirely without foundation. The only bogus tickets peddled in the vicinity of Ypsilanti were two sets of bogus Democratic tickets, neither set of which was so prepared as to benefit the Prohibitionists. The Prohibitionists of this city carried on a highly honorable as well as a very effective campaign. The work which they did and the manner in which they did it should be a lesson to other parties.

We have received several letters asking for papers containing the proceedings in a recent scandal, and not a few persons have disapproved of the course of this paper in not publishing anything about the case in question. The reply is simple. Such publications serve only to satisfy a morbid curiosity, and while they may do much harm, they can do no possible good. The *Commercial* has readers of all ages and conditions, and it has always been the intention of its editor to keep its pages as clean as possible of facts better left untold. If it should be objected that people need to know these things in order to regulate their future conduct as regards either morality or their association with the guilty persons, we answer that the decisions of the courts are to be preferred to those of newspaper reporters, and that persons to whom this information is of vital importance may easily obtain it from the trial justice. But where there exists one such person there are ninety-nine to whom such publications result in nothing but evil.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

In the discussions of the candidate for the next Presidency, thus far, the availability rather than the fitness of the men mentioned has been discussed. One has been a popular leader, he can make a good fight when brought to bay; another has personal popularity and no little renown, so that he would make a good run; a third watches closely the political winds and knows how to sail before them, and the fourth is a great manager skilled in winning political battles. Louder and louder ring these shouts, until it seems as if the main question were who can slip in at the door, and not who can make himself master of the White House.

There are other things than personal popularity or political management to be considered. The President of the United States is charged with executing the laws for over forty millions of people; he is responsible not only for the movement of the one great wheel which we call the nation, but his management extends even to the harmonious motion of the little wheels which move within the great one, and which we call States. Nor is this all; the United States has intimate relations with other nations, and the President shapes the foreign as well as the domestic policy of our country.

At all times, then, the President of this great people should be a firm ruler and a clear-sighted statesman. At no time in the history of our country more than now has there been need of an able man to guide the affairs of this nation. For years to come the Southern question will make the greatest demands upon the statesmanship of our country. The next President should be a man who will look upon the colored race not as so many tools with which to keep his party in power, but as a portion of humanity for whom is to be won every right of citizenship. The laws must be executed by the constituted authorities and in a lawful manner.

The questions of finance with which we will have to deal for a long time, must not be left in the hands of any man who has ever played with the question of national credit. The choice should be made from among those men who have clear and de-

cided opinions in the matter of finance and who have the ability to enforce those opinions.

There remains a third question. So deeply has political dishonesty taken hold of this country, that the nomination should be offered to no man whose record will not bear the closest scrutiny. Any connection, however slight, with rings or jobs, any uncertainty on questions of political morality should effectively cut off all political aspirations of the gentleman so tainted.

It ought to be needless to say these things, but the candidates whose names are most prominent are none of them whom the best citizens can willingly vote for.

MR. DELOS PHILLIPS, chairman of the Kalamazoo County Republican Committee, has issued the following congratulatory address:

"To the voters of Kalamazoo county—I congratulate the Republicans, and those who co-operated with them in the late campaign upon the results of their efforts. We were met early in the spring with a new organization, which, as its principles became known, could not command themselves to the patriotic citizen who believed that 'honesty is the best policy.'

The time-honored principles of a currency of uniform value, in gold, silver, and paper currency redeemable in coin, which had always commanded themselves to the democracy, were first partly adopted at Lansing, then over half repudiated by their nominees. The Republican party said we will go down with the flag of honor flying at our mast or give the people of all parties a chance to say that all our promises, all our plighted faith shall be held in honor. Our honesty, courage and capacity to meet boldly these issues have won us the support of candid men of all shades of political belief.

As in the past, so in the future we shall hope by being positively right in our platform of principles, to receive the support of our most intelligent, honest and patriotic citizens.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

As is the custom, the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches united in a single service on Thanksgiving morning. The service this year was held in the Baptist church, where an able sermon was preached by the Rev. W. W. Washburn, of the M. E. Church. After showing how God ruled all the nations of the earth, the Egyptian, the Assyrian, the Greek, and the Roman, no less than the Jewish, Mr. Washburn took up the following thesis: The Ruler of Nations destined this continent for a mighty people, who should maintain and proclaim to the world a free government and a pure religion.

Free government and a pure religion, said Mr. Washburn, are inseparable. No government can be free until her subjects have learned self-government, and this men never learn except under the power of a mighty religious faith. France once formally and publicly banished God and religion. The sagacious Napoleon, from civil reasons alone, restored the Roman Catholic religion. Adopting the language of the dying prime minister of France, and having in mind the better faith that frees where Romanism and binds where Romanism reigns, we say: America, to be free, must have religion.

There are certain providential events concerning the founding and training of this nation which clearly indicate a divine purpose. 1. The position of this country on the map of the world. A country abounding in all resources, and in the highest degree productive, we are fitted by this very fact to be great. If the Almighty Ruler has purposed to raise up a people whose ideas and influences should be regnant among nations, by which he was to teach the world new lessons of political economy and religion, he could not have provided a better place, or at least none so good exists anywhere on the globe.

2. A special providence is observed in the time chosen for throwing open this continent to colonization from the old world. The Northmen came and went, giving to Europe no sign of a new world. Even after Columbus visited these shores, it was 120 years before a colony was established. That 120 years witnessed a great revolution in the religious, political and social thought of Europe. Commerce was beginning to whiten every sea; the printing press had begun its wonderful work, awakening moral and intellectual forces which had lain dormant for centuries. The Protestant Reformation and the death of the feudal system brought out man's value as an individual. It was a religious strife that sent the Mayflower to Plymouth rock and founded a new nation.

After passing rapidly over the events in our history which mark the purpose of God, Mr. Washburn said, Perhaps never was there need of more vigilance and wisdom than now. Among the questions which now agitate this nation are the sharp, bitter antagonism between capital and labor, or, in other words, communism; the ignorance of the vast multitudes invested with rights of suffrage; the strife of political parties, not for the good of the country, but for the spoils of office and for power; the existence of a mighty religious organization among us, whose hostility to an open Bible and to civil liberty is everywhere proclaimed, and whose highest allegiance is to a power whose seat is across the sea.

These are some of the dangers that threaten us, some of the problems to be worked out. What the result will be is not uncertain, if, forseeing the evil, those who love the principles upon which this republic is founded, will in the fear of God meet their sacred obligation. The hand of God is still upon us for good; he has not yet abandoned the gracious design for which he planted this nation here.

The sermon at St. Luke's Church was preached by the rector, Rev. John A. Wilson. The text was taken from Gen. 8th

chap., 22d v.—"While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest * * * shall not cease."

This text is selected because it takes us into the harvest field. In this harvest field we can see God, if we can see Him anywhere, in His power, wisdom, goodness, faithfulness and truth. Some ask for a sign from Heaven. Here they have such a sign—the fulfillment of the words of the text spoken five thousand years ago. The fulfillment of the sign is the greatest gift the Almighty has in the disposal of his Providence, spreading before the human race a feast for which it is waiting, and this He annually does. Nor is it only the giver and the worth of the gift, but in the harvest field we see the goodness of God to man, and this should fill the heart with gratitude, for what a gift! The power to awaken thankfulness in the human heart is the belief in the kind feeling that prompts the gift, and this feeling is shown in the harvest field. Here we see in the bread-fields of our land the marvelous scene in the wilderness of Capernum coming to our view, the revelation of a real but invisible world working silently, day after day in our harvest fields, telling the reapers that the ground on which they stand is holy, for God is there and to man's view more there than in the burning bush. In all this display of God's power, wisdom and truth, we see His marvellous bountifulness to man. He deals faithfully with us, and what does the scene say? In language silent and strong, it says, "Imitate the liberality of the Gracious Giver of this great gift." It says to you, neither the cornfield nor the vineyard are to be gleaned; it says, that the reaper shall forget himself and leave something behind for the poor and needy, something behind of the abundance which the Fatherly Giver has given him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Contributions relating to local matters are gladly received. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for any opinions expressed in this column.

NAMING THE STREETS.

Editor Commercial:—Some years since the city undertook the duty of furnishing the street corners with sign-boards designed to aid those persons who never knew, or who had forgotten the names of the streets. Time, however, spares sign-boards as little as it spares persons, mischievous boys have had their fun with these citizens' conveniences, and new streets have yet to be honored by seeing their names in print. Since all this is so, would it not be well for those gentlemen who meet once in two weeks for the purpose of mending the ways of the city, to look into this matter, to the end that we may know or learn whether we are tending while we walk abroad? And once begun on this good work, they undoubtedly would soon discover that not alone the streets need lettering, but also that the houses need numbering. A word to the wise is sufficient, and our City Fathers are wise. A. R. P.

The true Republican policy is the frank exposure and condemnation of such wrongs as have been perpetrated in Louisiana and South Carolina and Florida, and an equally frank disclaimer of any purpose of forcible interference. The wrongs are of a kind that can not be redressed from without and by violence. The remedy, indeed, must be gradual. In the nature of things it can not be peremptory. A "bloody-shirt" leadership of the Republican party will necessarily confirm the "solidity" of the South, and prevent that political disintegration in which alone the real solution of the Southern situation is to be found. But there can be no silence nor hesitation in denunciation of the wrong. It is the firm and intelligent protest of reason and patriotism, not the hysterical fury of a sectional crusade, defeating its own purpose, that "the South" has to fear. Between the courses the Republican party must choose, and a mistake—which need not be made—will be fatal.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The North is growing much faster than the South. The Electoral College is now composed of two hundred and thirty-one members from the North and one hundred and thirty-eight from the South. Under the new apportionment which will be made on the census 1880, the North will be nearly if not quite, twice as strong as the South in the Electoral College. Under these circumstances it is not foolish for the South to pursue a course which tends to array a solid North against a solid South? And it is not equally foolish for the Democratic party, which extends through North and South, to wink at a policy that is as sure to drive it out of power in the North as water is to run down hill? The more progressive of the southern statesmen recognise the injury which force and fraud against the negro are doing to their cause. They know well enough that a great majority of the North demand and will have equal rights under the law and a pure ballot for all.—*Boston Herald.*

A special providence is observed in the time chosen for throwing open this continent to colonization from the old world. The Northmen came and went, giving to Europe no sign of a new world. Even after Columbus visited these shores, it was 120 years before a colony was established. That 120 years witnessed a great revolution in the religious, political and social thought of Europe. Commerce was beginning to whiten every sea; the printing press had begun its wonderful work, awakening moral and intellectual forces which had lain dormant for centuries. The Protestant Reformation and the death of the feudal system brought out man's value as an individual. It was a religious strife that sent the Mayflower to Plymouth rock and founded a new nation.

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chap., 22d v.—"While the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest * * * shall not cease."

Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Drug-gists in America. 733alt

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Send by mail with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAB, 145 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 768-6m E. O. W.

LIGHT GUARD HALL.

C. J. WHITNEY, Lessee and Manager.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

WEDNESDAY, December 4th,

The eminent

HOLMAN

ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,

With full and complete Chorus in

the charming Operas

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,

And the comic extravaganza, entitled

BUBBLES.

0

Prices Admission, 50cts to all parts of the Hall. No extra charge for reserved to be secured at Samson's on and after Monday morning. 768

WANTED!

An active, reliable man as Agent for Ypsilanti and Vicinity, of the

CONN. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of Hartford, Conn. This Company, the largest in the world, has disbursed pure, healthy, modest dividends, etc., nearly \$1,000,000, and has to-day assets amounting to nearly \$15,000,000. Being purely Mutual it furnishes Insurance at EXACT COST. Strong, Safe and Economical.

Address with references.

HODGES BROTHERS,

Detroit, Mich.

Gen'l Agents for Mich., Wis. and Ontario.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

108 Woodward Ave. and 14 Congress St. East, Detroit, Mich.

757-765

New and Decided IMPROVEMENT in the

MANUFACTURE of

UMBRELLAS.

THE LOCK-TIP,

Patented Dec. 25, 1877.

The Lock Tip is a metal clasp holding the cover to the handle, so that it is possible to open the umbrella without touching the cover or the handle. We have thus attained in simplest form, what we have tried for years to get, an improvement that requires no explanation because it is apparent at sight. It is introduced this fall upon our celebrated 140 X Umbrella, which are the strongest made.

E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

108 Woodward Ave. and 14 Congress St. East, Detroit, Mich.

757-765

It having been widely advertised under the caption of

"America Ahead in Spool Cotton,"

that the Jury on Cotton textiles, yarns, and threads, at the Paris Exposition, decreed a Gold Medal and Grand Prize to the Willimantic Linen Company for "Spool Cotton especially adapted for use on Sewing Machines," over all the great thread manufacturers of the world, we owe it as a duty to the public and to Messrs. J. & P. Coats to announce that

No Grand Prizes were decreed

at Paris for Spool Cotton.

We are advised by cable of the following awards:

J. & P. COATS, GOLD MEDAL.

Willimantic Linen Co., Silver Medal

and we claim for the winners of the First Prize that, as they have established in Rhode Island the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States, where their Spool Cotton is manufactured through every process from the raw cotton to the finished spool, AMERICA, as represented by Messrs. J. & P. COATS, is still AHEAD IN SPOOL COTTON.

For sale by H. P. Glover. 760-761

Music Teachers will do Well

TO USE.

For the speedy cure of Consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn Coughs, neglected

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their printing to this office.

YPSILANTI POST OFFICE.

MAILS ARRIVE.
East—9 and 11:30 A. M., 6:30 P. M.
West—11:30 A. M., and 6 P. M.
Hillsdale—6 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.
East—10:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
West—10:30 A. M., 6 P. M.
Hillsdale—8:15 A. M.

Art is fine, but Love is finer;
Can you paint a soul?
What of beauty is diviner,
Fragment, or the whole?
Song is sweet, but Love is sweeter;
Was there ever hymn
That for compass and for metre,
Bowed the Seraphim?
Thought is great, but Love is greater;
Who can search out truth?
Love alone is revelator,
Love is Love, in sooth.
RICHARD REALE.

FROM RAWSONVILLE.—The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society of Rawsonville will hold a fair at the Good Templars' Hall, December 10th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Children's clothing, fancy articles, etc., etc. Tickets for supper, 25 cents; children, half price. By Order of Committee.

THE HOLMANS.—Next Wednesday evening the Holmans will treat our citizens to a genuine French opera done up in English. *Geneviève de Brabant* is an amusing opera, containing many pretty airs and a Gendarmes' duet which always brings down the house. *Bubbles* is the burlesque, and a burlesque generally means fun.

SUPREME COURT CASES.—Ypsilanti parties have been interested in two suits before the Supreme Court this fall. The case of Benjamin F. Morton vs. John G. Crane, was decided for the defendant. Mr. Frank Emrick conducted Mr. Crane's case. In the case of Allen Crittenton, administrator, vs. Sarah C. Schermerhorn, decision was rendered for the plaintiff, and the case was prepared for Mr. Crittenton by Mr. Charles R. Whitman.

KNOXVILLE MARBLE.—Messrs. Batchelder & Co. have just sold a handsome monument of Knoxville (Tenn.) marble, the first ever brought to this city. The stone somewhat resembles polished sandstone, and is beautifully lined. It is much harder than ordinary marble, and since it contains no vegetable matter, it never grows moss. Messrs. Batchelder & Co. are working up a large out-of-town trade, and are constantly filling orders in Birmingham, Troy, Rochester, Utica, Rome, Memphis, and Detroit.

A COLORED POET.—The Rev. A. A. Whitman, a colored poet of reputation, will lecture on "Some Mistakes of Our Own," at the M. E. Church, Tuesday evening, Dec. 3. The admission will be ten cents, and the proceeds will go for the benefit of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. Mr. Whitman has lectured with success in Detroit, and he brings with him recommendations from Longfellow, Bryant, Bishop Payne, and many others. His book of poems includes many verses of much merit, and not a few that glow with poetic fire.

THE FARM GATE.—At present the boot is on the other leg in the Farm Gate question. Every day brings into town farmers who are anxious to take vengeance on the owners of the Lee patent. It seems that Mr. Lee found that his improvement on the old farm gate was not an improvement after all. The old gate is a much more substantial structure than is the new one. He could do almost nothing with his patent, and it changed hands twice and was allowed to rest awhile before the present owners took it. In regard to recovery, even if it is true, as the *Argus* claims, that the money was obtained by false representation, not one farmer in twenty can tell whether the model shown him was a model of the old or of the new gate. Until the farmers can tell whether they paid royalty on a two post or a slot model, the recovery of money paid must be an impossibility.

NORMAL ITEMS.

School closes in three weeks for Christmas vacation.

A part of the Normal building will probably be heated by furnaces.

Is it not about time that the Normal was furnished with gas? Who knows?

The students have purchased a large portrait of Miss Hopper for the new hall.

The Lyceum discusses the question of Bible reading in school, next Friday evening. A lively debate is anticipated.

There is a student in school who believes that everything of whose origin we are ignorant is of volcanic origin. He will probably publish a treatise on the subject before long.

AMUSEMENTS.

The cantata of *Belshazzar* was given at Light Guard Hall on the evenings of the 22d and 23d, as announced. On Friday night the hall was well filled, the audience, however, being irresistably induced to consider the performance rather as a comedy than as a religious drama. Prof. Foote has spent much time and care in its preparation, and the choruses were sung with a degree of spirit, though the work itself is of slight musical value. The acting was for the most part good, the ladies and gentle-

men seeming familiar with the stage, and entirely at ease. The three efforts most deserving of praise from a musical point of view, were those of Miss Barr, whose voice was heard with great purity and sweetness in a trio; Miss Jenness, who sang very pleasantly the part of the Angel; and Mr. Draper's rendering of *Daniel*.

The Barnabee Company gave their entertainment on Saturday evening to a good-sized and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Barnabee's comicalities were highly appreciated, as indeed was every number of the programme, only three out of the thirteen being allowed to pass without a re-call. The singers all evinced good culture of voice and style, and the quartettes were given with a unity and delicacy of tone and feeling, and an absence of the crudeness with which concert goers are too often apt to be annoyed. Mrs. Carter possesses a light soprano voice at once sweet and brilliant, though slightly worn. She sang most charmingly Taubert's "Farmer and Pigeons" as an encore, and her two numbers were both delightfully given. The contralto, Miss Holbrook, sings very evenly and with finish, though somewhat lacking in expression. Mr. Bartlett, though suffering from hoarseness, displayed to good advantage a light tenor voice of fine and exact cultivation, and much quiet elegance. The playing of Mr. Shuebrink was proverbially delightful, especially in the response to two encores when "Fair Harvard" and "Robin Adair" were both exquisitely given. The gentlemen who brought this company to Ypsilanti are to be warmly thanked for giving us the greatest musical treat of the season thus far.

The A. O. Miller Company gave their dramatization of "Over the Hills to the Poor House," was Monday and Tuesday evening of the present week, to very good houses. The audiences each night were much delighted with Mr. Miller's personation of the faithful old colored servant of the family, in which and similar parts he has achieved his greatest success. The other characters were also acceptably given.

On Thursday, the 28th, the M. W. Whitney Quartette gave a fine programme, which having been published before, need not be repeated. Mr. Whitney was in good voice and gave his songs with his usual breadth and fullness. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than his magnificent rendering of Schumann's "Two Grenadiers," which was given in answer to the second to the second recall. Mr. Fessenden sang with his usual grace and finish, and Miss Kellogg's two little German songs were most daintily and effectively given. Her "Staccato Polka" was also well received, and was a good specimen of the vocal sympathies so popular at present. The concerted pieces were well selected and finely given, especially Dr. Arne's glee, "Where the bee sucks," and "The Shadow," in the latter of which the voices were heard with exquisite precision and harmony. All of the eleven numbers were enjoyed, and Mr. Whitney has certainly enlarged the number of his friends by his second visit.

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

—Have handsome hats that come from C. S. Wortley & Bros.

H. R. Page & Co., Chicago, are just issuing a new sectional map of Michigan and Wisconsin. This is a good opportunity for first-class canvassers.

—There never was a larger stock of goods at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

THE FARM GATE.—At present the boot is on the other leg in the Farm Gate question. Every day brings into town farmers who are anxious to take vengeance on the owners of the Lee patent. It seems that Mr. Lee found that his improvement on the old farm gate was not an improvement after all. The old gate is a much more substantial structure than is the new one. He could do almost nothing with his patent, and it changed hands twice and was allowed to rest awhile before the present owners took it. In regard to recovery, even if it is true, as the *Argus* claims, that the money was obtained by false representation, not one farmer in twenty can tell whether the model shown him was a model of the old or of the new gate. Until the farmers can tell whether they paid royalty on a two post or a slot model, the recovery of money paid must be an impossibility.

—Boys' Suits and Children's suits at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

Irish Linen note heads at the Commercial office.

—C. S. Wortley & Bros. employ a first-class cutter, who knows how to make clothes in the latest styles.

CANCERS AND TUMORS CURED.—We kill a Cancer in from one to three hours without use of knife or eating plaster, with little pain. The Cancer falls out in ten or twelve days and heals up. We do not prostrate our patients; they can attend to business while being cured. Special attention given to diseases of the eye and Female Difficulties, at the Medical and Surgical Institute and Cancer Infirmary of Drs. Thomas & Lennox, 266 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. Send stamp for circular. 766-769

All the nobby styles of Caps are to be found at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

—At a less price than ever before you can buy your clothes at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

—Croaking is not confined to the Frog Ponds. At this season almost everybody is hoarse. The bleating of distressed lungs is heard everywhere. Why is this, when Hale's Honey of Llorehound and Tar will cure any cough, cold or hoarseness in 48 hours? Sold by all druggist. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

—Hats—Caps—Cloths—at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marlboro Bros. Seal of North Carolina, at the same price?" 721-722

—Bring Bright Boys to C. S. Wortley & Bros. and have them suited.

—If you have the Asthma, go to our popular druggist Dr. H. Van Tuyl and procure a bottle of the Great English Cough Remedy. It is warranted.

—Children's Cut Clothing at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

—Three or four doses of Great English Cough Remedy is warranted to relieve the worst case of sore throat you can produce. Sold by H. Van Tuyl.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

APPLES, per bbl., 50@75

BUCK FLOUR—\$3.00.

BUTTER—15.

CORN—38@40 per bush.

CLOVER SEED—\$3.50 per bush.

CHICKENS—Dressed, 5@7. Live, 4.

Eggs—16.

HAY—\$8.00@\$10.00 per ton.

HIDES—5c.

HONEY—In cap, 20.

HAMS—9@10.

LARD—The market stands at 8@9.

ONIONS—80 per bbl.

OATS, NEW, 20@25.

PORK—In bbl., \$10.00.

POTATOES—40@50.

TOOTHPICKS—\$1.60.

TURKEYS—Live, 7@8.

WHEAT, EXTRA—90.

" No. 1—85.

BUCK WHEAT—50.

WOOL—25@30.

MARRIED.

NORTHRUP—SWEETING. By the Rev.

John M. Richmond at his residence, on

Thanksgiving day, Mr. DWIGHT B.

NORTHRUP, and Mrs. LAURA E. SWEET-

ING, both of Superior.

DIED.

TAYLOR. In this city, Wednesday morning, November 27th, 1878, of inflammation of the lungs, PAUL STEWART TAYLOR, aged 10 months and 19 days.

OWEN. In this city, Wednesday morning, November 27th, 1878, of scarlet fever, GRACE ETHEL OWEN, aged 3 years and 6 months.

" Just so young but yester-night,

Now she is as old as death,

Meek, obedient in your sight,

Gentle to beek or bread.

Only on last Monday yours,

" But her lips you cannot wring

Into saying a word more.

" Yes" or " no" or such a thing.

Though you call, and cry, and weep

Half your soul out in a shrie,

She will lie there in default,

And most innocent revolt."

Mrs. L. W. BRITTEN.

Dexter. Mich.

POWER, RESONANCE, DURABILITY

eveness of action, found in the Biling's Upright Piano only. Sold by CHAS.

E. SAMSON.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES at the Detroit Gift Tea Store. Every one is satisfied with the goods and the way business is done. We guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

MILLINERY Goods sold at prices to suit the times, directly over C. S. Wortley's Clothing Store. 767w2 MRS. JONES.

RICHARD MILLER, TAILOR, Huron Street, one door north of W. B. Hewitt's residence. Any one wishing work done in my line, will do well to bring their goods and have them cut and made. Work warranted to give satisfaction and prices first-class.

POWERFUL BILLING'S UPRIGHT PI-

ANOS ordered by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

VASES, LAMPS, LOOKING-GLASS-

ES, Picture Frames, Toys,

and most anything one wants, given away with Tea and Coffee at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, opp. P. O. A rare way to get Holiday presents.

THE TUBULAR BAR places the Biling's Upright Pianos ahead of all others. Sold by CHAS. E. SAMSON.

10 C.—COCOA SHELLS make the most healthy beverage in the world. Try them. Only 10cts per lb., at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, Opp. P. O.

5 C.—PEARL STARCH only 5c per lb.

at the Detroit Gift Tea Store, Opp. P. O.

P. G.

SPLENDID line Beaver Cloaks at Rob-

bins & Sweet's. Look at them before you buy.

765w4

—Local and Special Notices.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,

Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours

8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

WATCH, CLOCK, and JEWELRY

REPAIRER and CLEANER.

Satisfaction guaranteed. At A. H. Haskin's bakery,

at the Depot. JOHN BIDDLE. 729

Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

—Hats—Caps—Cloths—at C. S. Wortley & Bros.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common

tobacco, when they can buy Marlboro Bros.

Seal of North Carolina, at the same price?" 721-722

SATURDAY MORNING'S
COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, NOV. 30, 1878.

The Democrats call it an off year. Just so. They were never worse "off" in their lives.

The cipher scandals have for the moment taken both sting and terror out of the "Fraud" yell, and the sooner democrats see it the better will it be for them. The money question and the taxation issue, including the tariff and the reduction of government expenditures, are now the only national topics about which sensible and patriotic men and women can be rationally interested.—[*N. Y. World*].

Poor Mr. Tilden is a physical wreck. I saw him this week in the park. He is a mere shadow of his former self. He walks feebly, and his paralyzed hand hangs uselessly at his side. His speech is thick, and careful attention is needed to understand him. He is a good liver and fond of strong drinks. —[*Joe Howard's New York Letter*].

The New York *Sun* dismisses Tilden from politics. It says it was not entirely satisfied with his conduct during the electoral dispute, though not disposed to blame him severely for not displaying "more decided leadership." Had the democratic party refused to condone Fraud, it might yet have governed the country, but having become partisans of Fraud's sanctity, it "has been finally broken and degraded, if not destroyed; so that from this party, as it now exists before us, the observer cannot draw strength for a single patriotic hope." It would therefore make little difference whether or not Tilden should be again a candidate in 1880, but the "sentimental consolation" of again supporting him is denied the *Sun* by the cipher dispatch developments, which have "damaged the character of a life-time" and rendered it certain that he will never again be a presidential candidate.

VIRGINIA BEFORE THE WAR.—It is about time for Virginia to give up talking about the state of things "before the war." Charles Dickens, and every other traveler who visited the State before the war, testify that everything was going to rack and ruin. Dickens, especially, noted "the decayed appearance" of *ante bellum* Richmond, and it is certain that the State capital is now twice as large and ten times as beautiful and prosperous as it ever was "before the war." It is since the war that Norfolk has made giant strides, and become the second cotton port of the Union. It is since the war that Danville has risen from a city of 2,000 to nearly 12,000 inhabitants. It is also since the war that Lynchburg, Farmville, Staunton, Ashland, and many other towns have increased their trade and multiplied their inhabitants. Doubtless the lauded aristocracy were better off "before the war," but all other classes, including the small farmers, have no real reason for grumbling at the changed condition of affairs.—[*Farmville (Va.) Mercury*].

As to the Presidential Bearing.

In the elections of the present year the Republicans have carried the following States by majorities or pluralities on the popular vote, by which, had it been a Presidential year, they would have had the electors: Connecticut, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin. The total electoral vote of these States foots up 209—24 more than the requisite 185 to elect a President.

It is thus seen that had the Presidential year fallen in 1878, and had the vote been cast for electors, the same as it has been for other candidates, the Republicans would have carried the Presidency by a handsome and indisputable majority. The outlook is every way highly flattering when compared with the result in 1874—two years before the last Presidential election, as this is two years before the next. In that year the Republicans failed to carry Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and these five States alone have 108 electoral votes. This year they are all carried by the Republicans. But under the stimulus of a Presidential election both Oregon and California are pretty certain for the Republicans, with 9 more electoral votes, swelling the total to 213. And now when the solid South is all there is left of the Democracy, the people will take hope in the evidences of such consolidation in the North as will meet and check the rapidly maturing schemes of the Southern raiders.

Suffrage in the South.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—DEMOCRATIC PLEDGES BROKEN—REPUBLICANS DISFRANCHISED.

The Republican State Central Committee of Louisiana have issued an address, in which, after referring to the impossibility of holding a State Convention, and the difficulties in the way of making an organized campaign, they say:

Republican candidates were nominated in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts. Some of these were prevented by abuse, interruption and threats from prosecuting the canvass, and all of them were defeated by fabulous majorities. The representation of Louisiana in Congress is solidly Democratic. In some of the parishes in which the Republican ascendancy was established an effort was made to hold conventions, but, owing to such obstacles as have been stated, without success. We may note especially Natchitoches and Tensas. In the first of these a Republican ward meeting was followed by the arrest of

several leaders, white and colored Republicans, who were driven from the parish and even required to quit the State and United States on pain of assassination. In the second of these parishes a Democratic convention had been held, but when a Republican convention was proposed they were excluded from the villages of their own parish by armed quarantine against the danger of infection. A military posse coming from the adjoining State of Mississippi, in aid of the Democracy, was admitted and entertained within the quarantine from which the resident colored citizens had just been excluded. In order to show the effect of such intimidation upon the whole State, the proper political status of those two parishes is thus given from the State census of 1875:

Whites. Colored.
Natchitoches 5,697 15,404
Tensas 1,417 177,100

It is well known that the colored people have belonged almost exclusively to the Republican party, and both these parishes have had a Republican representation in the Legislature ever since the act of suffrage. Notwithstanding, therefore, the immense disparity of the Democratic and Republican vote in these parishes, Democratic representatives have been returned for both of them by large majorities. The whole State returns, so far as at this moment ascertained, show a Democratic majority of about 40,000 votes in a State which the Republican party believe to be Republican by 20,000. This change of more than 50,000 votes cannot, we think, be accounted for by any reversion of opinion, while it is very reasonably explained by the terror and dependence of the unarmed and unlettered material of which the Republican party in Louisiana is chiefly composed. This wholesale conviction of opinion is the more improbable since the conservative disaffection to the Bourbon Democracy has been so great that its vote in this city has fallen very little, if any, short of that of the regular Democratic ticket.

This signal State victory of the Bourbon Democracy proves that the pledges given the President for the protection of popular rights has not been enforced. On both the occasions stated, and in at least two others in which acts of violence have intimidated the Republican voters, an appeal has been made to both the State and Federal governments for relief. To neither of these applications has any other consideration been given beyond an order to the Federal and State local authorities respectively to inquire into and report on the alleged wrong. The programme of intimidation extending across from Carolina to Tensas has produced the same effect here as elsewhere. It has paralyzed alike the organization and action of the Republican party. Such, indeed, is the confidence of the Democracy in their ability to violate or evade the constitution and the laws, that the execution or enforcement of either would be utterly futile by any means short of military invasion and renewed civil war, a result which every good citizen of this State would earnestly deprecate. In consequence, however, of this want of social and legal protection many Republicans in the country despairing of aid from either government, and being even without the means of making their deplorable oppression known by publication, have been compelled to surrender and take such temporary safety and employment as may be extended them by the several anti-Democratic associations. They have thus abnegated the exercise of their political opinions and cast their votes according to the wishes of their employers.

In this state of panic, and under this impulse of self-protection we have even hesitated to advise those who have had life and living at stake to peril either by making voluntary complaint on account of the violence and indignities which have been cast upon them. The apparent indifference and tantalizing sarcasm with which these complaints were received by the public elsewhere led us to believe that it would have been to place the life and property of the affiant in such case at the mercy of the exasperated ruffians who inflicted the wrong. Every consideration of humanity has restrained us from doing more than to perpetuate the testimonials of these cruel abuses. They would have been of no service in the present campaign, but they will warrant the call of the Federal grand juries, and may well enter into the verdict which will be rendered upon the treacherous stewardship of those who have known the will of the nation yet did it not.

If the spectacle of a probable majority of a constitutional people of a State deprived by violence and intimidation of all participation in its government except at the dictation of others, does not present a sufficient argument against the national ascendancy of Democratic principles, the authenticated slaughter of a few additional hundreds of people guilty of the crime of color, and the wish to exercise the right given them by the nation, could neither touch the hearts nor animate the action of the philanthropists who claim to have bestowed these rights upon them.

We feel for these reasons justified and indeed constrained to declare that the attempt to secure to the emancipated people of Louisiana their political rights unqualified by the condition of color is thus far a flagrant failure.

The result of the Congressional elections thus far would indicate the rapid reformation of sectional parties. The intolerance and bad faith of the Southern Democracy has compelled a response at the North, and we may expect a second sectional contest, not with arms, but at the ballot-box.

The contest of 1880 will perhaps settle this hostility, which it now appears

the sectional solidity of North and South in the one contest will produce precisely the same effect in the other.

Postmaster General's Report.

The cost of the postal service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30 last was \$4,597,130.64 over the receipts. Besides, there was an additional expenditure of \$290,436.90 paid on liabilities incurred in former years. The postal service does not pay expenses, therefore, by over four and a half millions of dollars a year. The appropriation of the year was not expended, and something over a million of dollars will be left on hand after all accounts are settled. For the next year the estimates call for \$5,907,876.10 to be appropriated to cover the excess of expenses over receipts. There was an increase in the number of postage stamps sold, in newspaper postage, postal cards, registered letters, etc. The railway mail service has been largely extended; but the railways complain of inadequate compensation, and some of them propose to drop the service unless their claims are allowed. The Postmaster General thinks some of these complaints just.

There were 554 arrests for crimes against the service, including State arrests for burglaries, robberies, etc.; of whom 442 are before United States courts, and 205 convicted, while 154 are yet to be tried. Only 166 of the accused were salaried employees of all grades from postmasters down, in the postal service, of whom 2,275 are letter carriers. The statistics of the letter carrier service show a large increase in the local business done, and also a large decrease in the cost of the service. The postage on local matter—that is to be carried by the letter carriers from one part of a city to another part of the same city—after paying all the expense of the system, left a clear profit of \$628,084.53. The letter carrier service is not, as people in the country too often suppose, a charge upon the postal service. On the contrary it not only pays for itself, but is a source of profit. The postal money order business has largely increased. This is believed to be an indication of reviving business prosperity. This service also more than paid for its cost, yielding a net profit of \$202,952.37. The foreign money order business has also largely increased. The total cost of the ocean mail service this year was a little less than two hundred thousand dollars, or \$197,276.15, a reduction of \$10,310.18 from the previous year.

The Postmaster General recommends putting all postal employees in uniform; an increase of the free delivery system; increased compensation for railway service; an increase of the money order service; establishing a limited liability for lost registered letters; making foreign books received by mail duty free; the registration of third class mail matter; legislation concerning the extension of the railway service; and increased rates on merchandise sent throughout the mails. He declares that the restoration of the franking abuse is one of the chief causes why the postal service does not pay its expenses. He asks for a new postoffice building at San Francisco, and an additional building in Washington.

Fish Culture.

The rapid disappearance of fish from American waters is each succeeding year attracting more attention. Numerous streams and lakes that a comparatively very short time ago were the resorts of vast schools of trout, bass, pickerel, pike and white-fish, are now almost depopulated of their finny denizens. This decrease is due to various causes, but chiefly to the ruthless manner in which fish have been slaughtered.

Great drag-nets are used, and acres of water are swept clean of every fish at a single draw, regardless of whether they are big or little, good or bad. But the State Legislature are paying more attention to this matter now than formerly, and the laws are being more vigorously executed.

In the meantime, commendable efforts are being made to repair the damage already done and to introduce valuable food-fish into the waters where they have never yet been found. The Superintendents of the hatcheries of three Northwestern States are now holding a Convention at Milwaukee. They make favorable reports as to the progress of pisciculture in Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. In addition to the public fish-hatcheries in Wisconsin, there is a large private one, owned by Mr. Fairbanks, at Geneva, and another public one is to be started in Milwaukee. The work of getting lake-trout eggs has been completed for this season. Over four millions are to be hatched in Wisconsin. It is anticipated that fully ten million whitefish eggs will be collected and hatched in that State. Employees of the State hatchery at Madison have just commenced taking the spawn of brook trout. Half a million of the eggs of these fish will be taken. This will be about four or five times the usual number. At Madison they have just completed hatching one hundred and fifty thousand California salmon, which are to be distributed throughout the inland lakes and streams of Wisconsin.

Superintendent Shaw, of Iowa, reports that they have succeeded in hatching a hundred thousand California trout at the Anamosa hatchery; while Mr. Jerome, the Superintendent for Michigan, states that he expects to hatch from twelve million to fifteen million whitefish during the approaching winter at the Detroit establishment, and intends to hatch one million five hundred thousand trout at the institution near Niles. One hundred and fifty thousand California salmon have already been hatched at the last mentioned establishment.

With repressive laws against the useless destruction of fish, vigorously executed, and the intelligent efforts now making to protect and increase the most valuable kinds, there is a chance that the supply lost by neglect may be regained.

The Chinese say there is a well of wisdom at the root of every gray hair.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Replies to inquiries of bankers in Baltimore, the Secretary of the Treasury reminds them that he must soon make a communication to Congress of his plans and purposes, and that he cannot for that reason give a full answer to all their questions. He says, however, that the United States will maintain its notes at par in coin in all parts of the United States and will do so by the demotion of such notes as are represented to the Assistant Treasurer at New York and by the receipt of United States Notes for both customs duties and bonds. "I think this can be done without change of law, but as to this Congress must be the judge. The Treasury will treat United States notes and coin as an equivalent in all transactions with the Government, and then all business everywhere in the United States will adapt itself to the same standard."

Congress will meet Monday next, for a session that will end on the following 4th of March. It is not expected that much business will be transacted beyond the regular appropriation bills, and it is expected that one of these will be prevented from becoming a law, so as to compel an extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress, in order that the Democrats may at once obtain control of the Senate, and substitute officers and employees of their own party for the Republicans who are now enjoying the Senate patronage. It is possible, however, that the Senate will hold a special session, and perfect its organization, without an extra session of the House.

Among the measures to be brought forward at the opening of Congress an attempt to repeal the resumption act will be first and prominent.

Provision will also be made for the machinery to take the census of 1880, which will be commenced in 1879.

An attempt will be made toward changing the existing law regarding the counting of the electoral vote, in anticipation of complications two years hence. There are two bills for this purpose now before Congress, one in the Senate and the other in the House.

The reorganization of the army and the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department will be agitated, and the whisky and tobacco men will be here to secure a reduction of taxation.

There are several important bills which have passed the House, standing upon the calendar of the Senate, and will be disposed of at an early day. These are the bill to increase the pay of letter-carriers; the bill providing that all pensions shall commence at the day of death or discharge from disability, known as the "arrears of pensions bill"; the bill authorizing the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes, and the bill establishing new post routes. The Post Route bill, which contains the subsidy to the Brazilian line of steamers, is on the Speaker's table in the House.

Other important bills now pending in the Senate are the bill to create the territory of Lincoln out of the Black Hills country; the bill regulating the compensation of railroads for the transportation of mails, and the bill to remove the legal disabilities of women.

There are also several important bills pending in the House, including the bill to restore to the pension rolls the names of pensioners that were stricken off for disloyalty during the war; the bill to regulate the compensation of postmasters and punish illegal traffic in postage stamps; the postal savings bank bill; the bill to retire the circulation of national banks and replace it with legal tender notes; the bill to authorize national banks to invest their reserve funds in 4 per cent. bonds; the Union Pacific pro rata bill; and the Geneva award distribution.

Three or four contested election cases are also pending. There are about 225 bills of minor importance on the Speaker's table, which have been acted upon by the Senate.

The second session of a Congress is always famous for private legislation, and the usual amount may be expected this year.

But the great question as to business is what will be done about silver money. Everybody expects that something will be done, but nobody knows what. The President in his message, and Secretary Sherman in his report, will, it is understood, take strong grounds against any financial legislation, but will recommend particularly, if anything is done with the silver dollar, that the number of grains it contains be increased to 420. They will also advise against unlimited coinage.

A Yellow Fever Romance.

There was a romance connected with the death of Zack Oliver, the Memphis letter-carrier. Ten days ago while on his way to his lodgings, he encountered, very ill with the fever, a young Jewess, Miss Phebe Mendleson, who had come into the city to inquire for letters which were expected from her parents, who had fled to some Northern city when the fever first appeared. Miss Mendleson had remained with some friends who had removed to the country. Seeing her condition, kind-hearted Zack took her to his room and went in haste for a physician, which he secured, and by his attention to her, in conjunction with the nurse furnished by the Howards, the young Jewess was saved from death. Three days ago she had so far convalesced as to be able to sit up, when Zack was attacked, and, although feeble from her illness, she aided in the nursing of her friend, who lingered a few days and died in the arms of her he had saved.

—*Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.*

He who calls in the aid of an equal understanding doubles his own; and he who profits by a superior understanding raises his powers to a level with the height of the superior understanding he unites with.

Good thoughts, like rose-leaves, give out a sweet smell if laid up in the jar of memory.

The man lacks moral courage who treats when he should retreat.

THE FARM.

A Look into the Winter.

"Take care of the beautiful," said a wise man, "for the useful will take care of itself." The spirit of this motto ought to enter into your plans for the winter. Do not let your wood pile or coal bin—your crops and store room—your business and gains—monopolize your thought and care. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment? What place have you given in your forethought to culture, to beauty, to comfort and contentment? There are five or six months ahead of us, during which the time must be largely kept indoors. What have you done or planned to do to make the dull days and long evenings pass pleasantly and profitably to the home circle?

There is the reading, first. No plan for the winter is complete without an intelligent provision for making the best use of the time given to reading and no economy is so ill-chosen as that which limits the supply of good reading matter for the individual or the family. If there must be retrenchment, begin below the brain: say at the mouth. A roast or two less will enable you to continue your favorite weekly journal. The desserts cut off for a month will supply you with magazines—and improve the tone of your stomach. An "extra" omitted here and a pet extravagance or small vice there, will leave you money to buy what new books you need, or at least to join the circulating library. It is wretched management to stuff the stomach and starve the mind,—to deck the body at the expense of the soul.

See to it, in your selections of reading matter, that there is something for each member of the family. Bad reading for the children can be fought in no way so effectually as by good reading, and plenty of it. We repeat also our plea for more reading aloud in the family. The practice ought to be universal. It will not only pass the time delightfully, and advance the knowledge of an art as rare as it is delightful, but there is no way in which children can be so easily familiarized with good literature.

Social, literary or reading clubs may be profitably formed, in localities where they do not exist. In an article published in this department two weeks since the plans and workings of a number of successful clubs of this sort were given as a guide. Very little machinery and almost no red tape are required. An intelligent and earnest purpose by a dozen or more congenial persons to do something—to unite in the study of literature, science, art or history, and a business-like beginning, —this is enough.

It is worth while to plan more than we do for home comforts during the long cold seasons. It depends a good deal on what sort of a place home is, whether there is no place like it. The loving, patient, cheerful home-spirit first, and then warmth, light, comfort and beauty; these are the soul and body of home. If you haven't it already, can't you manage to provide for an open fire, for the winter evenings, at least? A man or child must want to get away from home very badly if he will leave an open fire, and a room cheery with a light that floods the room and is focalized in a softly-glowing lamp on the center table. Then there are the easy chairs—one just adapted to the taste of each member of the family—low, broad and soft divans, with no upholsterer's nonsense about them, for easy lounging and changes of position,—these aids to comfort really demand a whole article, and we mean to give one to them sometime.

The mere suggestion of home decora' tions opens up a field that we can only glance at. We confess our lack of appreciation of many of the efforts in the decorative line. A collection of useless furniture and bric-a-brac will do very well for a museum, or for the corner of a cabinet gathered by some person of knowledge and taste. But deliver us, if you please, from the hedge-podge of knicknacks and refurbished old traps that do duty as "household art" in so many homes. This emptying of garrets into the parlors, and jumbling the tastes of the ages in our china closets and sitting rooms, ought to have about had its "run." There has been, also, a tendency to overdo the matter of decorating with autumn leaves, ferns and other beautiful growths of nature. Yet every home-maker ought to provide enough to brighten up the rooms for the glad holidays. A window-garden, too, or a few pots of plants, will give flowers or foliage enough to keep a hint of summer in doors through the long winter. Many people lose the beautiful ministrations of flowers in their home because they cannot have them in profusion. But a single

Indian Summer.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

When the hunter's moon is waning
And hangs like a crimson bow,
And the frosty fields of morning
Are white with a phantom snow.
Who then is the beautiful spirit
That wandering smiles and grieves
Along the desolate hillsides,
And over the drifted leaves?

She has strayed from the far off dwelling
Of forgotten Indian braves
And stolen wistfully earthward
Over the path of graves;
She has left the cloud-gateway
Of the hunting grounds ajar,
To follow the trail of the summer
Toward the morning star!

There's a rustle of soft, slow footsteps,
The toss of a purple plume
And the glimmer of golden arrows
Awaft the hazy gloom.
'Tis the smoke of the happy wigwams
That redeem our wintry sky,
The scent of unfading forests
That is dreamily floating by.

O, shadow sister of summer!
Astray from the world of dreams,
Thou'rt writh of the bloom departed,
Thou'rt echo of springtime streams,
Thou'rt moonlight and starlight vision
Of a day that will come no more,
Would that our love might win the
To dwell on this stormy shore!

But the robbing Indian goddess
Stays not for tender sighs—
She has heard the call of the hunter;
Beyond the sunset skies!
By her bowering arrows stricken,
The last leaves fluttering fall,
With a sigh and a smile she has vanished—
And darkness is over all.

"THROUGH FLOOD---THROUGH FIRE."

From Cassell's Magazine.

"I assure you, my dear boy, I am extremely sorry to appear unkind in this matter; but, believe me I am acting for the best."

"But surely I may see Rosie as usual?" I asked.

"I am afraid not," replied Mr. Temple. "It would be very injudicious. You are both too young and too romantic at present. Besides your means are utterly inadequate to maintain a wife."

"May I not bid Rosie good-bye, then?"

I persisted. "One more meeting cannot hurt either of us."

"Rosie is not at home," replied her father, gently, almost sympathetically, ~~she~~ ^{she} ~~she~~ ^{she} by the hand. "She went to stay with some friends yesterday. Good night; and hope for better days."

"Good night," I replied. "I suppose you don't mean to be unkind, Mr. Temple, but you have made me very miserable."

"My dear young friend," he replied, putting his hand kindly on my shoulder, "were you in a position to maintain a wife, I would sanction your engagement in time; but now such a course, though painful for us all, is the only one Mrs. Temple and I can in justice adopt. We shall be pleased to see you again after our return from the continent. Good night."

I made no reply—indeed, I could not have spoken just then. My throat was choked with tears, and big drops welled slowly from my eyes as I walked away across the open space facing the house. This was to be the termination of our engagement, then! Rosie Temple and I had flattered ourselves that a series of dances, picnics, and charade parties, with a very good knowledge of lawn tennis and croquet, constituted housekeeping. We had only £300 a year between us, and dear Rose always spent £40 at least on her dress annually. She had lately been very economical in the matter of gloves, and had made herself a bonnet which was in every sense becoming; still, we were not much nearer to matrimony then; and now—

So I pursued my way across the common, and I do not mind confessing that I shed tears as I walked in that dark evening beneath the trees and into the gloomy and desolate high road, caring for nothing and for nobody except Rosie, my pretty, *piquante* Rose; wondering whether she had gone—or had she really gone. Was it not a pardonable subterfuge on the part of Mr. Temple to induce me to leave the neighborhood?

At that time I had, unfortunately, no occupation. I had been a clerk in a banking-house, but the "bad times" had necessitated a reduction in the "staff," and I was one of those sent away at a month's notice and a month's salary. True, I had a small income derivable from a legacy, but this was scarcely enough to keep me in bread and cheese and clothing.

It will therefore be seen that Mr. Temple was quite right. Matrimony was a luxury I could not afford. I acknowledged it even then, as I went home desponding.

When I reached my lodgings I found two letters awaiting me. One was from my brother, who was commanding a detachment of his regiment in Ireland, the other was from my late father's solicitor. I opened the "official" note first.

It contained only a few lines, requesting me to call on him in London in a day or two, as perhaps I might be able to do some work for the good-natured lawyer.

The other letter was most cheerful, and bore a warm invitation to share my brother's country quarters for a fortnight, "or longer if I liked," next month.

Before I went to bed I replied to both my kind correspondents, accepting both invitations.

Next day I went up to London, and in the afternoon I called upon the solicitor nervously.

His business was simple. Did I know French? I did. Was I acquainted with book keeping? I was.

"Well, then," said he, "will you go to Geneva, and transact this business, particulars of which I will give you to-morrow? You shall be paid as my clerk, and have your expenses and something besides."

"Agreed," I said gladly; "I will go. When am I to set out?"

"As soon as you can get ready. If this we well I think I can help you to something better."

I wrung his hand and left him, took the first train home, packed up, and next morning at 11 o'clock was at the

office in London again. I wrote to my brother telling him the facts, mastered my instruction, and next morning I was in Paris.

I found the business at Geneva much more complicated than I expected. It was a liquidation case. Day after day passed; the days ran into weeks, and at last, after six weeks' hard work, and a run to Chamouni, I was on my way home again.

"Well done!" was the verdict passed upon my efforts, and was very welcome, accompanied as it was, with a check for fifty guineas.

"Call on me when I return to town," said my friend, "in about five weeks' time, and I will tell you something I think you will be glad to hear."

My thoughts immediately flew to Rosie. Not that I had by any means forgotten her; but now I was idle again I felt even more dejected than ever. Liquidation cases are not romantic.

I was now at liberty to join my brother. I telegraphed at once, and at 11 o'clock that evening I was knocked up to take in the reply.

It was short and to the point. It ran thus: "Come along, old fellow; stay as long as you like."

I went. I lived with the detachment; and what fun we had! Fishing in a fine river close by; cricket; a little shooting, for September was upon us now; rowing up and down the stream, and dining with the hospitable Irish residents, made up the total of our days after parade or inspection.

One guest night—for we had our little social parties occasionally—we were sitting at the open windows, when the party exclaimed:

"What a glare there is yonder! It's a fire, I believe."

"Bedad, you're right!" said one of our guests. "It's down by Sir John's; he has a house full. I hope it's not the house itself."

"Shall I turn out the picket?" asked my brother. "Why, look it's increasing; they may want assistance."

As he spoke the flames mounted up and the lurid smoke rose high into the glare above.

"Sound the fire-call and turn out the pickets, Hamblin," said my brother. "Take the men down at the double. We'll drive over. Come along. Look sharp!"

I hurried out for a coat to cover my dress clothes. Of course, being in a hurry, I was delayed. In the dark I groped unsuccessfully, and at length when I crossed from my room I found that the others had driven off in the cars our guests had come over in.

The sentry at the gate civilly "shouldered" his rifle as I passed, and in reply to my question, told me the captain and the whole party had gone, leaving word for me to follow, if I liked.

Yes, but how? "They have taken all the cars, sentry."

"Whose gig?"

"The boat, sir. You can scull down almost as quick as they'll drive, yet honor."

"Good!" I would pull down. It was not far; the moon was still bright. I knew the river pretty well.

No sooner thought than done. A soldier from the guard-room came across and helped me to launch the gig.

"That's a big fire, sir; they do say it's at the Hall below. Poor creatures! I hope they'll all escape. All right, sir?"

I replied in the affirmative. He let go the painter, and with two vigorous strokes of the light sculls I was in the stream. Fortunately I knew every turn and bend of the fine river, or I should have more than once had a very narrow escape, if I had not been quickly upset. Urged by a reckless daring, I sculled rapidly on alone.

Alone, all but for the company of two good planks. Whence came they, and whither they were bound, I did not think; but I noticed they kept close to me—now swirling away, now in the dim light meeting, then dividing, turning round, separating themselves, and soon inclosing my scull, so as to impede my way and endanger my safety. They hugged me so closely at last that I lay on my oars, and clutching the intruding boards, pulled them into the boat, where, under the thwarts, they exchanged dripping confidences as to what they should do next. What they did shall be told in due course.

Such great effects from trivial causes spring.

The blazing house was now almost visible. The reflection was caught by the water just beyond me. On I scudded round the bend of the bank, the stream hurrying me down, and now I have opened up the town reach, and the burning and half demolished building is crackling and roaring half a mile off. The smoke, dotted with a million sparks, flies up to heaven, while screams and cries and the roar of falling timbers ascend with them to the lurid sky. Those tiny jets of water only serve to aggravate the thirst in that fiery throat, and not to quench it; no man can live near such a quench as that; the heat even in my gig was soon felt distinctly, and the two planks beneath my feet winked to each other in the glare, and glistened side by side at the thought of what was coming.

A yell, a roar! Four people had got upon the crumbling parapet, some feet above the stable roofs, and were crying and shrieking for assistance. Twenty men at once rushed in to offer ropes and help. What could they do? The unhappy inmates, clad in evening dress, looked weird and unearthly in the fiery glare. One was a lady, three were men. Taking off their coats, they knotted them by the sleeves, and let down the lady to the lower roof in safety. Such a cheer arose for this. Well done, brave men, well done!

British chivalry is not yet dead when Englishmen and Irishmen can act like this. I watched and waited; pulling away to the opposite wing, abutting on the river, now almost wholly clad in flame and smoke, but still itself unburning.

What is that? Can it be a man or woman kneeling there, and unobserved amid the shrouding smoke by all the rest, who are gazing at the gallant men around the stables? The soldiers had

arrived, and were doing service; but no one else perceived the solitary form wrapped in an ulster coat, and trembling on the wall above the river.

Not a moment was to be lost. I pulled hastily.

"Leap," I shouted, "leap!" As I spoke I rose up in the boat. The planks winked once more and rattled. "Jump!" I yelled in my excitement.

One look to heaven—a glance down to the swiftly running river, and the person I addressed leaped feet first. Unthinkingly, I moved suddenly; the light gig rocked. In vain I attempted to recover my balance; the boat tipped over, and I fell headlong into the water, now covered with debris.

The two planks started after me together from beneath the thwarts.

I sank; and as I did so I thought of Rosie, and made up my mind to die, if I must, but I struggled manfully for life the while.

When one is unwillingly under water the brain seems to become busier than at all other times. I know not why, but in that half minute or so that I was underneath I saw many acts of my life. Circumstances looked, from my mental point of view, very different from what they had to my bodily eyes. I had plenty of time to repent of my rashness, to utter a prayer and to forgive my enemies; and then I struggled, knocked my head, half sank again, put out my right arm and grasped something. It was plank.

Seeing a body rising up close by, I raised the head. The person I had tried to save was sensible, evidently.

I was delighted to find that he, too, was floating on a plank, the twin supporter of my arm; and how these good friends tossed about, and drove up against each other in sheer delight, as we all floated away fast down the stream together, baffles description.

I impelled my plank toward the other, and no doubt aided by the wondrous law of attraction and sympathy which exists even in wood, I succeeded in getting close to my companion. Leaning my arms upon the trusty plank, I managed to support the form near me; but all this time we neither of us spoke a word, nor could we discern each other's features. The fast subside fire was far behind us now.

The steady plank kept floating with us toward the bank, but I was not very anxious to go ashore just then, as the river sides were steep, and certain curling eddies did not look attractive.

The moon had been obscured by heavy clouds; but we could discern the stones which here and there rose up from out the water from a shoal in mid-stream. We should soon be in safety. The planks apparently thought otherwise. They bobbed about, and grew very impatient to reach the shore. There's distant thunder! A storm is coming up. No, it must be a train passing the bridge above. No; the noise increases! the sound is borne continuously on the wind. The planks got very restless now. The banks even came closer to us, but the stream ran all the faster. The noise was getting louder every minute.

I knew what it was at last. I knew too well. It was the Mill Weir!

If the sluices were open to the huge

over shot wheel our doom was sealed.

Nothing much short of a miracle could save us. Striking out for the bank, I called to my companion to do the same, but encumbered with the ulster coat his progress was not great.

We would find footing on the lasher, probably the eddy would assist us.

We floated round the turn in the stream. The wheel was revolving. I could plainly hear the splash, splash of its monotonous clank and dash the water dripped and ran away from the grinding woodwork, and gladly escaped beneath to save being crushed to air on the top of those mighty paddles.

We had two channels to choose from—one over the weir, the other beneath the wheel. The suction to the latter was tremendous. I swam strongly for the former. I reached the slippery piles and caught them. A bright light was burning in a small window in the mill, twenty yards or so away. We were in an eddy for a moment. I called out loudly. A head was put up; I yelled again. The plank whereon I lay slipped from beneath me, rose up again, and carried me headlong down the foaming lasher like an arrow from a bow, while my companion was wrenched away and darted for the wheel. A loud cry escaped me as we parted. All was over now. Death at last. "Oh, Rosie, my darling Rosie; till we meet in heaven—farewell!" I had time to think so much—no more.

* * * * *

"He's all right; don't you lubbers keep around like that; sheer off, can't you? Let a chap have a mouthful of air!" Hurrah, yer souls! he's breathin!"

He was. It was I. But how weak, how very ill, mentally and bodily, I felt when I awoke again to life and asked for "Rosie!"

"Sure he's wanderin' in his mind, so he is. Dinn, run up and tell the captain the ginteman's alive. Hurry, now!"

I remember nothing more until I found myself in barracks, in my brother's quarters. Then I suppose I fell asleep. But when I again awoke to consciousness, they told me in muffled tones that I had only just pulled through brain fever, and had been in bed nearly five weeks.

Five weeks! I was due in London!

I told the doctor so, or somebody spoke for me—at least the voice was not like my own.

"Indeed, then, it's out 'o this ye don't stir, me lad, lawyers or no lawyers.

Quiet now, or I'll give ye a composer, and send ye to sleep for another month!"

I submitted, and got better. In a fortnight I was down again in the anteroom, where I was welcomed as a "hero of romance." The good-natured quizzing and congratulations on my recovery were incessant. At last, noticing my puzzled look, my brother said:

"Perhaps he hasn't heard the real facts—have you, H—?"

"I have not the very slightest idea what you are talking about," I replied.

"If it's a joke, I don't see it."

"Now look, here she is again! Lucky fellow!"

"Not a day but what she rides over to inquire."

"Her father's here, too."

"Tell them to come in, Hamblin, and see the preserver of the sole daughter of his house and heart."

I heard, but scarcely heeded, all this chaff."

The door opened; a lady in well-fitting habit appeared. Mechanically I rose as she came in. I looked at her for one brief second, the next I clasped her in my arms.

"Rosie, my darling Rosie, can it be you, indeed?"

No doubt about it. She had come to thank me. For what? For saving her life that night when Sir John Carney's house was burned.

It was Rosie I had rescued then. No wonder my heart had beat so fast while we floated down the steam.

Rosie was my own at last. She is mine still, thank Heaven.

Very little explanation is necessary.

Mrs. Temple and her daughter had been paying a round of visits, and while staying at Sir John Carney's house the fire had broken out. Rosie had been my companion during that twenty minutes in the water. Wraped up as she was, and silent as we both were, we did not recognize each other in the dark. The miller had stopped the wheel and pulled Rosie out of the eddy just in time.

Seeing a body rising up close by, I raised the head. The person I had tried to save was sensible, evidently.

I was delighted to find that he, too, was floating on a plank, the twin supporter of my arm; and how these good friends tossed about, and drove up against each other in sheer delight, as we all floated away fast down the stream together, baffles description.

Ypsilanti Commercial.

YPSILANTI, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.—SUPPLEMENT.

Board of Supervisors—Annual Session.

The yeas and nays being called, the vote was as follows:

Yea—Breining, Harper, LeBaron, McGuinness, McKune, Robison, Shutt and Snyder—8

Nays—Ball, Blakeslee, Burch, Case, Clark, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, Krapf, Olcott, Purtell, Schuyler, Wheeler, Whitaker, Yeckley, Young and Yost—17.

Lost.

Mr. Burch moved that the affixing of the rate per day for board of prisoners at the county jail be made the special order for Monday afternoon next.

The yeas and nays being called, the vote was as follows:

Yea—Ball, Blakeslee, Breining, Burch, Case, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, Harper, Krapf, LeBaron, McGuinness, McKune, Robison, Schuyler, Shutt, Snyder, Young and Yost—19.

Nays—Clark, Olcott, Purtell, Wheeler, Whitaker and Yeckley—6.

Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned until half-past one o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Mr. Purtell, from the committee on per centage for fractional school districts, made the following report:

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County:

Your committee appointed to report the difference of per cent, between the assessed and the equalized valuation of the several Supervisor districts of the county, submit the following:

Towns and Cities.

	Assessed Value.	Equalized Value.	Decrease Per Cent.
Augusta Township.....	\$228,040	\$165,000	.276
Ann Arbor Township.....	421,110	340,000	.193
Ann Arbor City,			
1st and 2d wards.....	757,875	637,600	.158
3d and 4th wards.....	466,615	340,000	.271
5th and 6th wards.....	255,111	200,800	.212
Bridgewater.....	373,900	265,700	.289
Dexter.....	282,291	27,200	.266
Freedom.....	2,9,310	253,400	.124
Lima.....	380,170	274,700	.277
Lodi.....	438,8,00	333,000	.355
Lyndon.....	185,430	151,210	.184
Manchester.....	572,050	490,000	.301
Northfield.....	296,940	251,000	.155
Pittsfield.....	504,730	393,000	.221
Salem.....	373,045	307,600	.175
Scio.....	617,370	485,000	.214
Superior.....	456,930	319,300	.301
Saline.....	521,980	316,000	.241
Sylvan.....	461,840	305,000	.339
Sharon.....	367,900	268,000	.271
Webster.....	410,430	302,000	.264
York.....	425,823	304,800	.284
Ypsilanti Township.....	449,280	345,000	.232
Ypsilanti City, 1st District.....	663,075	481,700	.273
Ypsilanti City, 2d District.....	302,750	253,000	.164

P. S. PURTELL, T. MCKUNE, Committee.

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted. Mr. Case, from the committee on criminal claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
759 John Shennoid, dep. marshal.	\$69 79	\$55 79
760 Elias Smith, witness.....	5 35	5 25
761 E A Stiles, witness.....	3 50	3 50
762 Wm Steffer, witness.....	5 25	5 25
763 Hiram Bidwell, witness.....	5 25	5 25
764 Thos Featherly, witness.....	7 40	7 40
765 Frank Trainor, witness.....	7 40	7 40
766 W P Groves, witness.....	3 10	3 10
767 A D Groves, witness.....	3 10	3 10
768 L Vemrausser, witness.....	2 45	2 45
769 Peter Neice, witness.....	2 55	2 55
770 A J Brayman.....	8 35	5 85
771 Jas Gauntlett, Jr.....	21 56	7 86
772 C W Guest.....	24 73	15 12

Mr. Ball, from committee on civil claims, report-

ed the following bill, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
773 John Keck, repairing chairs.....	\$12 85	\$12 85
774 Douglas & Co., stationery for Clerk's office.....	63 24	63 24
775 Douglass & Co., stationery for Treasurer's office.....	3 60	3 60
776 Douglass & Co., stationery for Sheriff's office.....	28 49	28 49
777 Douglas & Co., stationery for Register's office.....	34 25	34 25
778 W H McIntyre, supplies for jail.....	64 44	64 44
779 C Eberbach, hardware.....	124 68	121 68
780 J F Schuh, file boxes for the Probate office.....	27 00	27 00

Also the bill of A. Gilmore, for turnkey services, which they recommend to be allowed.

Mr. Robison moved that the report be accepted and adopted, except the bill of A. Gilmore for turnkey services. Carried.

Mr. LeBaron moved to adopt the report of the committee as to bill of A. Gilmore for turnkey services.

The yeas and nays were called, with the following result:

Yea—Ball, Burch, Clark, Galpin, Gregory, Olcott, Shutt, Whitaker and Yeckley—9

Nays—Blakeslee, Breining, Case, Harper, Krapf, LeBaron, McGinnis, McKune, Purtell, Robison, Schuyler, Snyder, Wheeler, Young and Yost—14.

Lost.

Mr. Yeckley moved to allow the bill of Mr. Gilmore at fifty dollars. Carried.

Mr. LeBaron moved to adopt the report of the committee as to bill of A. Gilmore for turnkey services.

Also the bill of A. Gilmore, for turnkey services, which they recommend to be allowed.

Mr. Robison moved that the report be accepted and adopted, except the bill of A. Gilmore for turnkey services. Carried.

Mr. Yeckley moved to allow the bill of Mr. Gilmore at fifty dollars. Carried.

Mr. LeBaron moved to adopt the report of the committee as to bill of A. Gilmore for turnkey services.

The time fixed for the committee on clock for the new court house to be heard having arrived, the members of the committee who were present were allowed to address the Board.

The clerk read a letter from Prof. J. C. Watson, a member of the committee, explaining his absence.

Messrs. James, Krapf, Shurtliff and Harper, the other members of said committee, each made a statement.

Mr. Robison moved that Mr. James be allowed to place a No. 3 Howard clock in the new court house. Lost.

Mr. Robison moved that this Board release Mr. James from his bond, if he so desires. Lost.

Mr. Yeckley moved to indefinitely postpone the subject.

The yeas and nays, being ordered, resulted as follows:

Yea—Blakeslee, Breining, Case, Clark, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, Krapf, Purtell, Schuyler, Wheeler, Yeckley and Yost—13.

Nays—Ball, Burch, Harper, LeBaron, McGuinness, McKune, Olcott, Robison, Shutt, Snyder, Whitaker and Young—12. Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

GEORGE S. WHEELER, Chairman.

Friday, October 25, 1878.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Mr. Case, from committee on criminal claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
797 B F Granger, justice.....	\$36 11	\$35 17
798 J G Crane, justice.....	66 38	63 92
799 E R Frneauff, justice.....	106 36	100 95
800 E I Boyce, deputy marshal.....	27 30	19 86
801 E W Wallace, deputy marshal.....	8 35	8 25
802 A J Brayman, constable.....	7 31	6 31
803 J Peck, juror.....	1 10	1 10
804 R Schuyler, juror.....	1 10	1 10
805 Joseph Preston, juror.....	1 10	1 10
806 John Eberhardt, juror.....	1 10	1 10
807 Oliver Martin, juror.....	1 10	1 10
808 Philander Campbell, juror.....	1 10	1 10
809 M Canlan, juror.....	60	60
810 Patrick O'Brien, juror.....	60	60
811 A Buchoz, juror.....	60	60
812 McCurdy LeBaron, juror.....	60	60
813 D J Rylie, juror.....	60	60
814 James Murphy, juror.....	60	60
815 John Clancy, juror.....	60	60
816 A M Doty, juror.....	60	60
817 John Moore, juror.....	60	60
818 P Campbell, juror.....	60	60
819 Isaac C Handy, juror.....	60	60
820 M M Green, juror.....	60	60
821 I C Handy, juror.....	60	60
822 Aaron Henion, juror.....	60	60
823 John Moore, juror.....	60	60
824 Lorenzo Davis, juror.....	60	60
825 R Waterman, juror.....	60	60
826 R P Leonard, juror.....	60	60
827 M Haller, interpreter.....	85	83
828 Dr C Georg, witness.....	48	47
829 James McMahon, witness.....	48	47
830 Ellen Watson, witness.....	48	47
831 Alice McOmber, witness.....	48	47
832 Lizzie Marony, witness.....	1 35	1 34
833 John Marony, witness.....	1 35	1 34
834 Johanna Marony, witness.....	1 35	1 34

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted.

Mr. Burch, the committee on printing, reported that he had received two bids for printing the proceedings of the Board, as follows:

ANN ARBOR, October 17, 1878.
We will print, bind and deliver fifteen hundred copies of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors

for the year 1878—size and style of published proceedings of 1877—for \$199; and, if it exceeds that in size, we will charge \$10 for every additional eight pages. Should the above bid be accepted, we will print the proceedings of your Board in the Ann Arbor Register for the sum of twenty-five dollars, as per resolution of said Board.

ANN ARBOR PUBLISHING CO.

Per DEAN.

To the Committee on Printing, Board of Supervisors Washtenaw County, Mich.

Ann Arbor, October 23, 1878.

H. Burch, Committee on Printing of the Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County:

I will print, bind and deliver 1500 copies of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for 1878 for \$120, and will publish the same in the Ann Arbor Courier as per resolution of the Board.

Yours very respectfully,

R. A. BEAL.

Per WATERMAN.

On motion, the report was accepted.

Mr. Case moved that the contract for publishing the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for 1878 be awarded to R. A. Beal, according to his proposition. Carried.

Mr. Robison moved that Mr. Olcott be added to the committee to examine the accounts of the Superintendents of the Poor. Lost.

Mr. Burch moved that Mr. Case be instructed to levy on the taxable property in Fractional School District No. 4 (Pittsfield and Loui), in Pittsfield the sum of \$15.49, which he had neglected to raise last year. Carried.

Mr. Yeckley moved that the several Supervisors be allowed to correct any defective descriptions in their respective assessment rolls. Carried.

The hour fixed for the special order—the election of a Superintendent of the Poor—having arrived, Mr. Yeckley moved to postpone the same until Tuesday next, at two o'clock P. M. Carried.

On motion, Supervisors Burch, Galpin and Robison were excused for the balance of the day.

On motion, the Board adjourned until half-past one o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Mr. Case, from committee on criminal claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
797 B F Granger, justice.....	\$36 11	\$35 17
798 J G Crane, justice.....	66 38	63 92
799 E R Frneauff, justice.....	106 36	100 95
800 E I Boyce, deputy marshal.....	27 30	19 86
801 E W Wallace, deputy marshal.....	8 35	8 25
802 A J Brayman, constable.....	7 31	6 31
803 J Peck, juror.....	1 10	1 10
804 R Schuyler, juror.....	1 10	1 10
805 Joseph Preston, juror.....	1 10	1 10
806 John Eberhardt, juror.....	1 10	1 10
807 Oliver Martin, juror.....	1 10	1 10
808 Philander Campbell, juror.....	1 10	1 10
809 M Canlan, juror.....	60	60
810 Patrick O'Brien, juror.....	60	60
811 A Buchoz, juror.....	60	60
812 McCurdy LeBaron, juror.....	60	60
813 D J Rylie, juror.....	60	60
814 James Murphy, juror.....	60	60
815 John Clancy, juror.....	60	60
816 A M Doty, juror.....	60	60
817 John Moore, juror.....	60	60
818 P Campbell, juror.....	60	60
819 Isaac C Handy, juror.....	60	60
820 M M Green, juror.....	60	60
821 I C Handy, juror.....	60	60
822 Aaron Henion, juror.....	60	60
823 John Moore, juror.....	60	60
824 Lorenzo Davis, juror.....	60	60
825 R Waterman, juror.....	60	60
826 R P Leonard, juror.....	60	60
827 M Haller, interpreter.....	85	83
828 Dr C Georg, witness.....	48	47
829 James McMahon, witness.....	48	47
830 Ellen Watson, witness.....	48	47
831 Alice McOmber, witness.....	48	47
832 Lizzie Marony, witness.....	1 35	1 34
833 John Marony, witness.....	1 35	1 34
834 Johanna Marony, witness.....	1 35	1 34

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted.

The committee also reported the bill of John for expenses in arresting a criminal.

Mr. McKune moved to allow the bill of John. Lost.

On motion, the bill of Lewis Winters, for ex-

in recovering stolen property, was taken from the table.

Mr. Winters, being present, was allowed to explain his bill.

Mr. Young moved to disallow the bill of Mr. Winters.

Mr. Yecckley moved, as a substitute, that the bill be referred back to the committee on criminal claims.

Mr. Keck, being present, was allowed to explain his relation to the action of the court house building committee in regard to furnishing the new court house.

Mr. Case offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be instructed to pay no orders drawn by the building committee for their services.

Adopted.

Mr. Yecckley moved that the Prosecuting Attorney be instructed to investigate as to the amount of fine moneys in the city treasury of Ypsilanti belonging to Washtenaw county, and report to this Board on or before Wednesday next. Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned until Monday next, at 8 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE S. WHEELER, Chairman.

Monday, October 28, 1878.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. A quorum not being present, the Board adjourned until half-past one o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on criminal claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

Claimed. Allowed.

835 V H Potter, deputy sheriff.....	\$69 35	\$55 10
836 O N Alyn, constable.....	38 30	33 05
837 D B Blanchard, assisting deputy sheriff.....	4 00	4 00
838 Lewis Winters.....	83 45	83 45

Mr. Yecckley moved to accept and adopt the report.

Mr. Purtell moved to amend by adopting the report, except as to the bill of Mr. Winters. Lost.

The question recurring on the original motion of Mr. Yecckley to accept and adopt the report, it was declared carried.

The clerk reported that he had advertised for and had received proposals from the following physicians for attending and furnishing medicines for prisoners confined in Washtenaw county jail for one year, viz:

C. Georg for.....	\$50 00
P. Wm. O'Toole.....	72 50
W. B. Smith.....	91 00
J. W. Morton.....	70 00
John Kapp.....	91 50
W. F. Breakley.....	75 00
F. E. Bodemann.....	125 00

Mr. Robison moved that the contract for attending and furnishing medicines for prisoners at the county jail for the coming year be awarded to Dr. C. Georg for the sums of fifty dollars, according to his proposition. Carried.

Mr. Case, from the committee on criminal claims, reported the following bills, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

Claimed. Allowed.

839 James Huddle, constable.....	\$33 19	\$33 19
840 John Sherwood, constable.....	50 73	39 63
841 Eli S Manley, constable.....	51 14	32 23
842 O N Allen, constable.....	63 02	38 84
843 E B Gidley, constable.....	196 69	81 82
844 T Clarken, deputy sheriff.....	397 33	233 39
845 A Gilmore, deputy marshal.....	72 12	57 63
846 W H McIntyre, dept. sheriff.....	197 45	129 65
847 H J Doviter, justice.....	33 35	33 35
848 M J Noyes, justice.....	40 47	39 07
849 H A Smith, justice.....	35 25	33 45
850 H A Smith, justice.....	5 29	5 29
851 J M Forsyth, deputy sheriff.....	194 75	129 21
852 E Warren, deputy sheriff.....	154 75	80 40
853 Adam Riddle, witness.....	1 78	1 78
854 R Lambert, witness.....	1 58	1 58

855 Wm Kolamback, witness.....

856 Emily Stabler, witness.....

857 P Campbell, juror.....

858 R Schuyler, juror.....

859 W Clark, juror.....

860 C C Smith, juror.....

861 Lemuel Foster, juror.....

862 Geo W Palmer, juror.....

863 Amelia Stabler, witness.....

864 Geo Stabler, witness.....

865 John Muller, witness.....

866 John Goetz, Sr., witness.....

867 John Goetz, Jr., witness.....

868 Refus Cate, juror.....

869 R Schuyler, juror.....

870 John Dow, juror.....

871 E Doane, juror.....

872 J Preston, juror.....

873 G W Palmer, juror.....

874 Geo W Smith, juror.....

875 Geo W Cropsey, juror.....

876 P Groves, juror.....

877 Aus Mann, juror.....

878 John Richards, witness.....

879 Ed Basler, witness.....

880 M Brodeck, witness.....	48	48	993 Wm Knapp, juror.....	50	50
881 A M Doty, witness.....	48	48	994 John Darand, juror.....	50	50
882 John Johnson, witness.....	48	48	995 Asa Blackney, juror.....	50	50
883 A M Doty, witness.....	60	60	996 Aaron Burkhard, juror.....	50	50
884 C Clark, witness.....	60	60	997 Geo Wittington, witness.....	78	78
885 A Hawkins, witness.....	60	60	998 James Steffy, witness.....	1 80	1 80
886 G W Cropsey witness.....	60	60	999 James Hamilton, witness.....	60	60
887 G W Smith, witness.....	60	60	1000 Geo Benedict, witness.....	1 40	1 40
888 John W Dow, witness.....	60	60	1001 John O'Brien, witness.....	1 00	1 00
889 Geo Manden, witness.....	95	95	1002 John Rowe, witness.....	2 10	2 10
890 Mark Hoard, witness.....	85	85	1003 T Marriman, witness.....	2 10	2 10
891 John Richards, juror.....	60	60	1004 Edward Stone, witness.....	2 10	2 10
892 John Keenan, juror.....	60	60	1005 Jacob Ollerhoff, witness.....	2 10	2 10
893 Isaac Handy, juror.....	60	60	1006 Wm Simmons, witness.....	2 10	2 10
894 Geo Cropsey, juror.....	60	60	1007 C B Rogers, witness.....	2 10	2 10
895 R Schuyler, juror.....	60	60	1008 E H Link, witness.....	2 10	2 10
896 E B Gidley, juror.....	60	60	1009 W Allen, witness.....	50	50
897 Joseph Preston, juror.....	60	60	1010 Jacob Stafford, witness.....	50	50
898 Geo W Cook, juror.....	60	60	1011 J B Bensil, witness.....	1 00	1 00
899 F Weitbrecht, witness.....	1 70	1 70	1012 Frank Lang, witness.....	50	50
900 Thomas F Leonard, juror.....	60	60	1013 D H Fuller, witness.....	50	50
901 Paul Schall, juror.....	60	60	1014 M Kalambach, witness.....	1 30	1 30
902 S G Benham, juror.....	60	60	1015 A Kalambach, witness.....	1 40	1 40
903 A Hawkins, juror.....	60	60	1016 Geo Oberstil, witness.....	1 60	1 60
904 Geo Neudelick, witness.....	1 70	1 70	1017 Geo Rank, witness.....	1 80	1 80
905 C Georg, witness.....	1 70	1 70	1018 Chas Ultes, witness.....	1 50	1 50
906 C T Houser, witness.....	85	85	1019 Caroline Kalambach, witness.....	1 40	1 40
907 J Needhammer, witness.....	1 70	1 70			
908 John Armbruster, witness.....	85	85			
909 F Weitbrecht, witness.....	1 70	1 70			
910 C Schneider, witness.....	1 70	1 70			
911 Henry Leidenheir, witness.....	1 70	1 70			
912 Geo Wackenbucke, witness.....	85	85			
913 H Armbruster, witness.....	85	85			
914 James Jewell, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
915 D E Doane, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
916 Geo Finer, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
917 M Haller, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
918 Wm Clark, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
919 C Binder, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
920 F Muhlig, witness.....	85	85			
921 Christian Schall, witness.....	85	85			
922 M Kuebler, witness.....	85	85			
923 Geo Brown, juror.....	60	60			
924 Jerry Eno, juror.....	60	60			
925 John Keenan, juror.....	60	60			
926 Tom Kearns, juror.....	60	60			
927 S Sheldon, juror.....	60	60			
928 John Richmond, juror.....	60	60			
929 Charles Eno, juror.....	85	85			
930 Charles Eno, witness.....	85	85			
931 R Reynolds, witness.....	85	85			
932 Mary J Reynolds, witness.....	85	85			
933 James Eno, witness.....	85	85			
934 J H Capp, witness.....	85	85			
935 A Krause, witness.....	1 70	1 70			
936 Geo Pleife, witness.....	85	85			
937 Henry Krause, witness.....	85	85			
938 C Schubel, witness.....	85	85			
939 Meggy Lewoba, witness.....	85	85			
940 John Kapp, witness.....	85	85			
941 M Starke, witness.....	1 70	1 70			
942 Samuel Foster, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
943 Martin Clark, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
944 A L Noble, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
945 C M Thompson, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
946 Issac Handy, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
947 Charles Fante, juror.....	1 10	1 10			
948 Elizabeth Elliss, witness.....	1 35	1 35			
949 David Elmiss, witness.....	1 35	1 35			
950 Geo Rechert, witness.....	1 35	1 35			
951 John Lindman, witness.....	1 35	1 35			
952 David Elmiss, witness.....	1 35	1 35			
953 Wm April, witness.....	1 35	1 35			
954 Emanuel April, witness.....	1 35	1 35			
955 Wm April, witness.....	1 35	1 35			
956 Jacob Bessinger, witness.....	1 35	1 35			
957 Martin Clark, juror.....	60	60			
958 Wm Clark, juror.....	60	60			
959 Geo W Smith, juror.....	60	60			
960 J O Martin, juror.....	60	60			
961 Louis Lutz, juror.....	60	60			
962 Paul Schall, juror.....	60	60			
963 Michael Weiner, witness.....	2 70	2 70			
964 Jacob April, witness.....	1 35	1 35			
965 Frank Fay, witness.....	1 35	1 35			
966 Charles Weiner, witness.....	1 35	1 35			
967 Frank McAnamard, juror.....	1 00	1 00			
968 Orpin Thatcher, juror.....	1 00	1 00			
969 Thos Wilkinson, juror.....	1 00	1 00			
970 D H Fuller, juror.....	1 00	1 00			
971 W Cushman, juror.....	1 00	1 00			
972 Geo Boyd, juror.....	1 00	1 00			
973 Richmond Reed, juror.....	2 00	2 00			
974 Jai P Woda, juror.....	2 00	2 00			
975 Wm Martin, juror.....	2 00	2 00			
976 H Lighthill, juror.....	2 00	2 00			
977 Wm Knapp, juror.....	2 00	2 00			
978 Wm S McAllister, juror.....	2 00	2 00			
979 H L Wood, juror.....	2 00	2 00			
980 C Fern, juror.....	1 00	1 00			
981 J M Burchard, juror.....	1 00	1 00			
982 David Dixon, juror.....	1 00	1 00			
983 Jay Wood, juror.....	1 00	1 00			
984 James Kannouse, juror.....	1 00	1 00			
985 Madison Miller, juror.....	50	50			
986 Ezra Holden, juror.....	50	50			
987 John Greening, juror.....	50	50			
988 Latham Miller, juror.....	50	50			
989 Courtney Fern, juror.....	50	50			
990 Myron McAllister, juror.....	50	50			
991 H J Hoag, juror.....	50	50			
992 Frank McAnamard, juror.....	50	50			

The yeas and nays being ordered, the result was as follows:

Yea—Burch, Case, Clark, Galpin, Krapf, Purtell, Wheeler, Whitaker, Yeckley, and Yost—9.

Nays—Ball, Blakeslee, Foster, Gregory, Harper, LeBaron, McGuinness, McKune, Robison, Schuyler, Shuts, Snyder, Whitaker, and Young—13.

Lost.

Mr. Whitaker moved, as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Robison, to fix the rate at fifty-six cents per day.

Mr. Robison moved to fix the rate at sixty cents per day.

Mr. Galpin moved as an amendment to fix it at fifty cents per day.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the result was as follows:

Yea—Blakeslee, Case, Clark, Foster, Galpin, Gregory, Harper, Krapf, Purtell, Schuyler, Shuts, Snyder, Whitaker, Yeckley and Young—8.

Nays—Ball, Burch, LeBaron, McGuinness, McKune, Robison, Snyder and Young—8.

The question recurring on the original motion of Mr. Robison, as amended, it was declared carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned until half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

GEORGE S. WHEELER, Chairman.

Tuesday, October 29, 1878.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by the chairman. Roll called. Quorum present.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Harper presented the petition of the bar of